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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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12 October 1984

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CARREIRA ON SOUTH AFRICAN ATTEMPTS TO OVERTHROW MPLA

Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 10 Sep 84 p 10

[Report on interview with Col Iko Carreira, commander of the Angolan Air Force, by ANOP, date and place not supplied]

[Text] South Africa is blocking the negotiations on Namibian independence in hopes of provoking the collapse of the Angolan regime, Col Iko Carreira, commander of the Angolan Air Force, told the Portuguese news agency ANOP.

"South Africa is not interested in carrying out the Namibian independence process; it is banking on the destabilization of the situation in Angola. It hopes to provoke the replacement of the current regime by a regime which accepts its peace proposals for southern Africa," the colonel declared.

Iko Carreira noted that Angola had never been economically dependent on South Africa, unlike other neighboring countries; he added that "an Angola which succeeds in meeting the development challenge will be an enormous threat to Pretoria's political and economic ambitions in southern Africa.

"In the middle of 1983, the Angolan Armed Forces regained the initiative in the battle against UNITA, following a radical reorganization which the armed forces underwent between 1980 and 1982," Carreira said, although he admitted that the rebels could still mount some spectacular operations.

Colonel Carreira and other officers of the People's Air Force for the Liberation of Angola went to Great Britain to attend the Farnborough festival, at which manufacturers from all over the world exhibited the latest innovations in military and civilian planes and components.

The Angolan Air Force commander reported that, in the negotiations which led to the Lusaka "compromise" between Angola and South Africa, the issue of South African aid to UNITA was never addressed and that, in subsequent negotiations, Pretoria refused to discuss the matter, claiming that UNITA is an internal Angolan problem.

He also reported that the Portuguese Government had said it was prepared to train Angolan Armed Forces personnel in Portugal, a possibility that "has not yet come to pass" because of the difficulties in political relations between the two countries and the fact that the Angolan Government would prefer to

have any such military training conducted in Angola; he said the country was bringing about a gradual reduction in the attendance of courses outside the country.

He added that although there was no military cooperation accord between Portugal and Angola, Portugal's general maintenance shops for aeronautical materiel had insured the maintenance of Angolan military planes, some naval officers had been trained in Portugal, Portuguese reserve officers are cooperating in the instruction and training of Angolan troops and equipment has been purchased from Portuguese firms.

Iko Carreira declared that the only mission of the Cuban internationalists, including their military air resources, is to deter a South African attack against the region to the north of Angola's second line of defense, and that there have already been encounters with South African planes, but that the Cubans have never taken part in operations against UNITA.

He also categorically denied that troops from other socialist countries had taken part at any time in combat against the South Africans or against UNITA, and he said that the reports circulated in Portugal about the possible replacement of the Cubans by North Koreans were pure fantasy.

Iko Carreira said that South Africa had not yet met the commitments assumed in Lusaka, since it continued to occupy "a small sector of Cunene Province," where four battalions are stationed on the pretext that SWAPO is still infiltrating Namibia. The situation has been aggravated recently with the resumption of reconnaissance flights, even over the city of Lubango, outside the zone under the supervision of the joint commission.

"The South African forces continue to violate our sovereignty, although Angola has scrupulously honored the Lusaka 'compromise' and SWAPO has agreed to withdraw from the southern zone of Cunene Province, which Pretoria set as a condition for the establishment of an accord for Namibian independence," the colonel pointed out.

He added that Angola cannot prohibit SWAPO from conducting its armed struggle in Namibia; it is up to South Africa to agree to negotiate an accord with Sam Nujoma's movement.

"The first phase in the process of normalizing the situation in southern Africa should end with the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, after which the second phase will begin; i.e., the implementation of Namibian independence. However, the South Africans attempt to confuse the two phases; they want to continue their occupation of southern Angola and their support to UNITA, at the same time they are demanding the immediate withdrawal of the Cuban internationalists as a condition for an agreement on Namibian independence," Iko Carreira noted.

"South Africa is ruled by an authoritarian party; it is a militarized state, which only recognizes the rule of force," Iko Carreira said, stressing: "Until some balance of power is established, such as we were achieving in 1978-1979, South Africa will not have a serious discussion with us."

The Angolan Air Force commander continued: "The strategic function of UNITA is to be a vanguard for South Africa's strategy, so it had to create a powerful rearguard [for UNITA] where it could set up its command and logistics and train its military cadres, a rearguard from which it could develop UNITA's international contacts."

Carreira added that the UNITA rearguard was set up by the South Africans in Namibia and in neighboring Cuanda-Cubano Province, in a region which the Portuguese used to call the land at the end of the world, because it has almost no population and is cut off in the rainy season.

"UNITA is able to develop its operations because it is supplied daily by South Africa, with hundreds of tons of arms, ammunition, explosives and supplies, transported by plane and by truck convoy. It also relies on South African military cadres for the training of sabotage units and special forces," the colonel declared.

Asked why Angolan planes [do not] attack Jamba and other UNITA bases in Cuando-Cubango, Carreira replied that South African fighter planes provide air cover in the region; they take to the air whenever they detect any aerial movement south of the 16th parallel.

"On the day when its umbilical cord to South Africa is cut, UNITA's military capacity will be rapidly exhausted. UNITA will be eliminated inside of 2 years," the Air Force commander guaranteed.

Carreira added that South Africa also defends UNITA at the international level. "The basic purpose of the South African prime minister's visit to Portugal and other West European countries was to argue for the constitution of a government in Angola with UNITA's participation."

Although he admitted that some people in Angola would favor this solution, he declared that it is utterly impossible, because it is totally rejected by the MPLA, by the Armed Forces and by the people, particularly the inhabitants of the regions where UNITA has engaged in its terrorist action.

Carreira linked the South African proposal for the establishment of a coalition government to UNITA's attempts to expand its operations north of the Kwauza River; UNITA wants to legitimize its claim to participation in a national government, which means it must assert itself as something more than a tribalist movement.

Moreover, according to the colonel, production in UNITA's traditional areas is not sufficient to supply the people, much less to feed military units, whereas the more northerly regions have more resources, which Savimbi's men are trying to take over, subjecting the inhabitants to every kind of abuse and torture, Carreira said.

The Angolan Air Force commander added that UNITA's geographical expansion is not particularly disturbing, since it is offset by the removal of its garrisons from its traditional areas, the stretching of its transport lines and the dispersion of its forces.

Carreira admitted that UNITA's sabotage operations are still hampering the circulation of trains on the Benguela railway between Bie and Luau (formerly Teixeira de Sousa) on the border with Zaire, but he declared that the Angolan Armed Forces had established a security cordon there, to impede movements to the north, toward Lunda.

Colonel Carreira said the military situation had improved markedly since August 1983, as a result of the creation of the National Defense and Security Council and the regional military councils, which insured more effective coordination of all the available means, and also as a result of better recruitment, training and instruction of troops, the creation of special units for guerrilla warfare and the employment of more modern and sophisticated war materiel, namely helicopters and fighter planes especially suited for air-to-ground attack.

"As time passes, the situation improves, and today the process is irreversible; we are witnessing the decline of UNITA's capacity," he said.

However, he concluded with the warning that the big battle is not military, but one of solving the economic problems, above all, reestablishing the marketing system, which was destroyed with the exodus of the Portuguese colonists.

6362

CS0: 3442/402

## GUNT LEADER GOUKOUNI WEDDEYE INTERVIEWED

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 13 Sep 84 pp 3-4

[Article: "Chad, the French and Libyans--A Conversation With GUNT President Goukouni Weddeye"]

[Text] vk. Tripoli, Sep--"The world press calls Goukouni Weddeye a puppet, a lackey who has been sold to the Libyans." The person who enumerated these derogatory names with a broad smile was no other than the president of Chad's "National Unity" (GUNT) opposition government, Goukouni himself. We were received for the interview by the roughly 40-year-old chief of the Toubou nomads, whose combat units control the northern third of Chad, in a suite of the Grand Hotel in the Libyan city of Tripoli. "Goukouni does receive help from Libya," stated the slight opposition president who debates with the appealing authority of a Bedouin chief, "and I use it to fight Hissein Habre, the lackey of the French and the Americans. I am a Chadian nationalist and fight for my people and my country."

## Dependence on Libya

Spoken in Tripoli--the capital of the African-Arab Empire of the Masses created in the dreams of the Libyan revolutionary leader Qadhdhafi--Goukouni's revelations had the unmistakable cosmetic touch of a statesman. But they also reflected lessons from the history of this pivotal country between North and Black Africa, torn by civil war for 19 years. "I once made a mistake," said Goukouni, seriously this time, "when, responding to French pressure, I asked the Libyan intervention forces to leave Chad in the fall of 1981. Without this error I would still be sitting in Ndjamena." The vacuum left by the Libyan forces was filled with some difficulty in November 1981 by an African peace force under the auspices of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) which, however, sat by idly as Hissein Habre's revolutionary forces advanced from the Sudanese border. At that time Habre allegedly received the equivalent of \$10 million in aid from the United States. In July 1982 rebel leader Hissein Habre became president in Ndjamena and the OAU troops were withdrawn. Goukouni Weddeye was then forced to retreat to the northernmost region of the country. From here he advanced to Faya-Largeau in June 1983 with massive Libyan support (2,000 to 3,000 soldiers). Goukouni's strong offensive stalled in the face of renewed U.S. aid to President Habre and the deployment of a 3,000-men strong French intervention force.

"I will not comment on whether or not Libyan soldiers are in northern Chad," said the urbane Toubou with the almost delicate physique. However, we did not care about a confirmation from the chief of the Gunt opposition government, since last May Qadhdhafi, himself, had already spoken of a "Libyan presence in Chad" in a withdrawal offer to France. Using this as a point of departure, we were inclined to look for those who control the military situation in northern Chad among Libyan military leaders. During the course of the conversation, Goukouni nevertheless exhibited a certain degree of independence by stating: "We challenge the Libyan annexation of the mineral-rich Aouzou strip in 1973; this area at the Libyan border belongs to Chad." However, the opposition president remained adamant that it would be wrong under current conditions to engage in a dispute with Tripoli, since this would only weaken the forces available for combatting Habre. Another reason for this pragmatic position is the fact that the GUNT center in Bardai, in the inaccessible Tibesti Mountains, can only be supplied from Sabha in Libya as long as the roads to the south remain cut. Recently Abdelkader Wedel Kamougue, a former "Southerner" and now GUNT vice-president, gave an even more fundamental reason for this dependence. As he sees it, there is no possibility at all to pacify the country without Libyan consent, even if one were to mobilize the entire population of this huge country. Therefore the leaders of the FROLINAT--which then, apart from Goukouni, also included Hissein Habre--whom Goukouni had brought in--already counted on Libyan support in 1973 when the offensive against the Tombalbaye government in Ndjamená advanced to Faya-Largeau.

#### Differing Interests of the Dominant Powers

Tripoli's policy toward Chad has the natural objective of having a friendly government in Ndjamená to consolidate at least the southern sector of its expansive desert borders. After all, to the east Libya faces the hostile Egyptians and Sudanese, while in the west its strong neighbor Algeria maintains a stance of skeptical disapproval. The French, on their part, staunchly cling to the heritage of their former colonial empire. This includes granting privileged status to a number of Black-African states and also (as seen by Paris) a responsibility toward these countries which may require supporting their regimes against attacks or attempted rebellions. The French objective in Chad is apparently to keep Libya--which considers itself to be the dominant power in the region--from controlling Ndjamená. The Americans have similar interests. For several years they have energetically supported the "strong man" Habre, both to inflict a setback on Qadhdhafi and to gain an ally "in the heart of Africa." Washington is also justifying its activities in Chad by pointing to the large shipments of arms Libya receives from the Soviet Union. So far, however, this trade has been carried out with hard petro-dollars. Qadhdhafi, the avowed anticommunist, would have to change course much more significantly before Moscow would find an open door in Libya.

#### Speculations About a "Third Man"

French Foreign Minister Cheysson announced last week that France is closer to an agreement with Libya concerning Chad as a result of direct negotiations.

He stated in this context that "significant elements" had separated from the Chadian group, headed by Goukouni Weddeye, loyal to Libya. He thereby again raised the question of how many Chadians are still willing to accept any dependence on Libya. "These defections mean very little to us," explained Goukouni, "they are only played-up by our French enemies." Until now Goukouni's combat units in Bardai consisted of his FAP [Popular Armed Forces] and the CDR [Democratic Revolutionary Council] headed by Acheikh ibn Omar and the remnants of Kamouges supporters. The Toubou chief's military advisor for many years, Ibn Omar, of all people, was one of those who disassociated himself from the GUNT in the middle of August and criticized Libya's domination. "I just want to replace Ibn Omar as chief of the CDR," commented Goukouni, "and have therefore appointed Rakhis Manani to assume control over military affairs. I am convinced that the CDR fighting units will remain loyal." Manani ranks second in the CDR. With regard to the earlier dissident movement of 12 August in Bourkina-Fasso, when four groups expressed discontent with the Gunt government, Goukouni explained that two of these organizations had never belonged to the GUNT, that another did not have any military forces, and that the last group, the "Forces armees orientales" [Eastern Military Forces], had remained loyal to the GUNT except for its chief. The shifts in personnel in the Chadian opposition have revived speculation concerning a "third man" who could help both the French and the Libyans find a solution to the fight between the two warlords: Habre and Goukoni. This unknown person would then have to prove that he knows how finally to unite the extremely diverse population of the different regions of Chad under his leadership.

12628

CSO: 3420/48

## TERRITORIAL MILITIA MEMBERS RECEIVE CERTIFICATES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Aug 84 pp 1, 5

[Text] Assela (ENA)--A total of 615 members of territorial militia drawn from three different provinces of Arssi region Sunday received certificates upon completion of a three-month military training.

At a ceremony held at Dera town, certificates, prizes and emblems were handed out to the Trainees, by Comrade Sileshi Mengesha, COPWE Central Committee member and First Secretary of the regional WPE Committee.

Speaking on the occasion Comrade Sileshi explained the importance of a national military service and territorial militia in a socialist society adding that the trainees who are the first in the region are expected to play a great role at this historic time of party formation.

Speaking earlier, Comrade Lt Col Belay Bitew, Commissar of the region stated the satisfactory results achieved by the trainees and expressed this readiness to discharge their duties and obligations entrusted upon them.

Present at the ceremony were Comrade Amhayes Zewde, COPWE Central Committee member and Head of Ideological Affairs of the regional WPE Committee, Comrade Geleta Gemechu, Chief Administrator of the region and other officials.

Prizes were also awarded to trainees and government offices that have made contributions in the course of the training.

Meanwhile, certificates were given last Saturday at Tehitchu locality in Wonago district to 255 Territorial militiamen drawn from Dilla town and five districts in Gedeo province, Sidamo region who completed a three-month military and ideological training.

Comrade Colonel Tadesse Ferede, member of the WPE Committee for Sidamo region and Head of Defence and Administration and Comrade Asrat Worku, First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Gedeo province handed out certificates to the newly trained Territorial Militia members.

Certificates of participation were also given to organisations and individuals who contributed to the success of the training.

Comrade Colonel Tadesse urged the militiamen to safeguard the security of the inhabitants of Gedeo province.

Meanwhile, a 12-km feeder road built from Fisseha-Guenet to Chelelektu town and a six-km stretch of road in Chelelektu town were made operational last week.

The 37,000 birr feeder-road was built with contributions by government agencies and mass organisations in Fisseha-Guenet district and inhabitants of the towns of Fissehu-Guenet and Chelelektu.

CSO: 3400/2197

DETAILS ON NWP-CC REPORTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] Control has an outstanding significance in the continuous socio-economic development and administrative activity of a country as well as in strengthening its state discipline.

Accordingly, the National Working People's Control Committee (NWP-CC) was set up in Ethiopia by a decree issued in 1981 to render its services to the community.

A total of 429 working people's control committees were formed in five regions, eight provinces and two districts.

The basic objectives of the National Working People's Control Committee are watching over the handling of the public property, struggling to increase productivity and build the new socialist order, rooting out misappropriation, embezzlement and wastefulness at different levels, and educating individuals on ways and means of handling public finance and property.

Eight million birr and public property estimated at over 80,000,000 birr belonging to the government and mass organizations have been reclaimed by the National Working People's Control Committee.

Through a search campaign carried out in co-operation with mass organizations, warehouses with a total capacity of 500,000 quintals have been discovered and made operational.

The National Working People's Control Committees have co-ordinated the work of government distribution organizations and Urban Dwellers' Associations (UDA) to ensure the proper distribution of products within the community.

Progress was made in controlling contraband trade especially on the Addis-Harar route and around the airport as a result of which these activities have now decreased by over 50 percent.

The measures that have been taken so far at all levels in balancing accounts in time, collecting government revenues, respect for work and proper handling of the country's property are very encouraging.

Agitational lessons have been transmitted through the mass media and seminars were held in support of the aims of the working people's control committee.

Activities are being undertaken at present to uproot completely contraband trade and to enforce the proper handling of government vehicles. Maximum efforts are also being exerted to create conditions for prompt collection of taxes and house-rents and for the implementation of the current year's production plan.

Unreserved struggle is being waged by the committee to wipe out embezzlement, misappropriation, wastefulness and other corrupt practices, promote productivity and translate into deeds the rules and regulations of the Revolutionary Government and COPWE.

The establishment of the National Working People's Control Committee became essential because counter-revolutionary elements and other forces opposed to the construction of the material conditions for the strong foundation of the socialist system were engaged in various activities with a view to sabotage the Popular Revolution.

As a result, actions of economic sabotage and various forms of corruption such as embezzlement, wastefulness and negligence of duty became a source of concern. These corrupt practices reached a stage when it became difficult to maintain the basic rights of the working people and carry out just and efficient administration.

In this connection, Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces said on the occasion of the opening of a seminar of the National Working People's Control Committee at a national level that it is impossible to consolidate the gains of the Popular Revolution unless corrupt practices harassing the socialist system were completely wiped out.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu emphasized that it is futile to claim that the socialist path would continue to score one victory after another when hostile elements were not properly controlled so that they would not delude the broad masses from their socialist course of construction.

These hostile elements and forces of reaction opposed to the revolution must be put under control, said Comrade Chairman Mengistu adding that this is why it was necessary to establish the National Working People's Control Committee by decree.

The construction of socialism demands utmost dedication to duty, the protection of national resources and property and a conscientious struggle against economic saboteurs, profiteurs and speculators who are always bent to determine the national economy.

After the Ethiopian Revolution asserted the supremacy of the working people, it was faced with the task of ensuring a steady development of the national economy. Since the Revolution emerged out of a class struggle between progressive forces on the one hand and the reactionary and bourgeois elements on the other, those whose vested interests were affected by the gains of the Revolution left no stone unturned to sabotage surreptitiously the genuine endeavours of the working people.

The economy thus suffered from escalation of prices that imposed a heavy burden on the people. Anti-people elements tried their best to arrest the smooth distribution of the basic goods and commodities. And public finance and property were mishandled and misappropriated for selfish ends by remnants of the feudo-bourgeois regime.

It was to combat such retrogressive tendencies that the working people's control committee was established by a proclamation. The broad-based structure of the working people's control committee spreading to the regions, provinces and districts has made the contributions of the committee widely felt throughout the country.

The impact of the work of the control committee on the implementation of economic plans and the construction of socialism can hardly be over-emphasized. There is no doubt that control would promote efficiency, step up dedication to duty and increase accountability thereby hastening economic growth and enhancing the prospects for the realisation of the major objectives of the country.

CSO: 3400/2197

MELKA-WAKENA PROJECT LAUNCHED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Sep 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] Melka-Wakena (ENA)—Construction work on the 411,225,000 birr Hydro-Electric Project in Melka-Wakena locality Bale region, was launched Thursday.

Detailed preparatory activities of the project including research, planning and design have been completed.

A high-voltage electric line has been laid from Shashemene town to Melka-Wakena to provide the project with adequate electricity supply. Preliminary earth work of the dam and canal is presently underway while implements needed for construction have been moved to the construction site following the completion of the building of the first phase of a main road leading to the site.

When the Melka-Wakena project is completed, it will generate 630 million KWH of electricity annually and will add 152,000 KW to the existing interconnected stations.

At a ceremony marking the launching of construction, Comrade Asrat Gashaw, General Manager of the Melka-Wakena Project said that the project's implementation will raise the present output of electricity by 50 percent.

The project, he said, has already helped the workers to gather new experiences in technical fields and to contribute for the creation of the necessary manpower for similar projects in future.

Present at the ceremony were Comrade Engineer Tekeze-Shoa Aytenfissu, Minister of Mines and Energy, Comrade Gezahegne Workie, COPWE Central Committee member and First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Bale region and Comrade Godana Tuni, the Regional Chief Administrator.

Deployed in the construction of the Melka-Wakena Project are over 2,000 Ethiopian and Soviet skilled workers.

CSO: 3400/2197

## BRIEFS

**MILITIAMEN GRADUATE**--Debre Tabor (ENA)--A group of members of the territorial people's militia from four districts of Debre Tabor province, Gondar region, graduated Tuesday and received certificates on completion of a four-month military training and ideological orientation course. Certificates to the graduates were handed over by Comrade Col Bekele Haile, Military Commissar of the region and Comrade Col Ayalew Fitihi-Alew, the regional Head of crime prevention and investigation of the regional Revolutionary Police at a ceremony conducted at Debre Tabor town Revolution Square. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Col Bekele recalled the sacrifices paid by the Revolutionary Army in defence of the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland and said that the graduation of the territorial people's militia members at this time of party formation was of great importance. At the ceremony, the graduates staged tactical skills which they acquired during the training period. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Aug 84 pp 1, 3]

**HUNGARIAN HEALTH AID**--The government of the Hungarian People's Republic yesterday donated medical equipment, medicines, blankets and tents to the Ministry of Health. The donation was handed over to Comrade Dr Gizaw Tsehay, Minister of Public Health, by Comrade Dr Gyula Bogнар, the newly appointed Hungarian Ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia. Comrade Dr Bogнар expressed conviction that the donation would contribute towards the expansion of health services in Ethiopia. Comrade Dr Gizaw on his part noted the significance of the donation to spread public health services. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Sep 84 p 1]

CSO: 3400/2197

## CONTE VISITS NORTH KOREAN AGRICULTURAL CENTER

Conakry HOROYA in French 4 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Located 17 km southeast of the town of Kindia in the sub-prefecture of Molota on the banks of the Kilissi River for which it is named, the "Kim Il Sung" Agricultural Research Center is the result of cooperation between Guinea and Korea. The decision to establish it was made by President Kim Il Sung at the consultative meeting of the agricultural ministers of African countries held on 31 August 1981 at Pyongyang.

The draft agreement dedicated 100 hectares of land for use by the center. By mutual agreement with the Korean project team, the area has been increased to 250 hectares. The fields under cultivation extend for a distance of 2 km between the villages of Sabende on the east, Goleya in the west, Bendougou in the north and central Molota in the south.

One of the center's accomplishments has been the completion of a waterway to regulate the course of the Kilissi River. Here are the statistics:

Project term: February-May  
 Length of waterway: 1,000 meters  
 Width of waterway: 3.5 meters  
 Volume of fill used: 55,000 cubic meters  
 Flow rate: 284 cubic meters per second  
 Width of the bed: 21 meters  
 Depth of water in the bed: 4 meters  
 Total depth of the bed: 8 meters  
 Speed of water in the bed: 2.64 meters per second

The installation provides water to 250 hectares, including 50 hectares of bottom-land and 200 hectares of hillsides. Some 20 hectares of bottom-land are under cultivation, including 18.5 in bedding plants and 2 in experimental crops, while on the hillsides 62 hectares are under cultivation. This includes 40 hectares of corn, 1.5 hectares of rice, one-fourth of a hectare of sorghum and 3.2 hectares of vegetables and other varieties.

In terms of research aimed at producing new varieties of rice and corn which have a higher yield per hectare, the center has been working with 250 varieties of rice. The variety known as BG 90-2-10 (a strain obtained by individual

selection from the genealogical stock) is the best performer, with a yield of 6 to 7 tons per hectare. With regard to corn, Perta yields 4.5 tons per hectare. The center is also experimenting with various hybrids.

These accomplishments of the Kim Il Sung Center can provide precious tools for our country. All the human and technical conditions exist not only for basic research, but also for making the center a link in the chain of production and dissemination of improved grain seed.

Organizationally, the center has a consultative branch, within the directorate of research, composed of the director and assistant director of research, the chiefs of the scientific divisions, the director of the experimental farm, the chiefs and assistant directors of the research branches, as well as top-level researchers who may be working temporarily at the center.

The scientific council is responsible for discussing and channeling the center's scientific activities; preparing and working out the details of research projects; studying questions relating to the training of Guinean technicians; the publication of papers and scientific articles and the organization of meetings and conferences; making suggestions to promote and intensify relations with international organizations and other research centers and institutions, domestic and foreign; examining and approving papers proposed by graduate students and researchers, as well as proposed dissertations by doctoral candidates.

The scientific directorate consists of three main divisions, each headed by a division chief:

(a)--the scientific work planning and organization division is responsible for drawing up the schedule of all agricultural research activities of the center (general plan of agronomic studies, annual and seasonal plans, the cooperation and assistance program, etc...)

(b)--the science and training division is responsible for carrying out research programs and training technicians, as well as processing scientific data for the center.

(c) the editing and publication division, which is responsible for the library, is in charge of collecting and analyzing documents, building up a scientific bibliography and publishing research results, working together with the data processing center.

The research programs are carried out in six (6) sections, with the support of the experimental farm and the agro-meteorological station.

The work of these teams, thanks to the free scope for initiative, should enable the center to score successes, the results of which can be expected to bring the Guinean peasant higher yields.

In carrying out its mission, the center should popularize, at every level, both the seed varieties produced at Kilissi and the techniques and cultivation methods that are best adapted to local working conditions. That is why the head of state has called on the workers at the center to continue to learn more and

more, so that they will be able to pass on the results of their research to their peasant brothers.

Kilissi is a symbol of hope. It is up to our workers at the center, especially our compatriots, to be a pillar of support for the flourishing of Guinean agriculture.

9516

CSO: 3419/914

## CHINA PROVIDES MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 1 Sep 84 pp 1,3

[Text] In line with the terms of the draft agreement signed on 6 April by the Peoples Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, a shipment of medical supplies consisting of antibiotics, vitamins, medical materials, bandages, etc.--worth a total of 39.1 million Malagasy francs--was received officially yesterday by the Malagasy Government. Accepting the supplies on behalf of the government was the secretary general of the Ministry of Health, Dr Andriamampihantona.

The presentation ceremony for this gift, which is to be used by the fifth Chinese medical team operating in Mahitsy, Ambovombe Vatomandry, was held yesterday on the precincts of the Central Pharmacy at Tsaralalana.

Representing his government on the occasion was the Chinese charge d'affaires, Sem Liu Bai, who said that "China has agreed to provide to Madagascar--at no cost--the medicines and medical equipment to be used by the fifth Chinese medical team." He also said that "the Chinese Government is prepared to work together with the Malagasy Government and overcome all obstacles to make medical cooperation a success. This gift of medical supplies is one expression of the Chinese commitment." For his part, Secretary General Andriamampihantona of the Ministry of Health emphasized that "every time a new Chinese medical team arrives, there is always a delivery of medicine and medical equipment. This is one illustration of the friendly and mutually cooperative relations existing between our two governments." He also added that "those relations have prospered ever since the visit to China made by President Didier Ratsiraka." But the secretary general of the Ministry of Health also took the opportunity to bid farewell to the economic counselor of the Chinese Embassy on the eve of his departure. "You have done much to strengthen cooperation between our two countries, and we appreciate it," he added. In conclusion, we note that this shipment of medicines and medical equipment consists of 42 cases weighing a total of 12 tons. Its value is estimated at 39.1 Malagasy francs.

9516  
CSO: 3419/914

MMM SECRETARY GENERAL GANOO INTERVIEWED ON 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF PARTY

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 23 Aug 84 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Alan Ganoo, secretary general of the MMM--Mauritian Militant Movement--on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the party, by D M; date and place not specified]

[Text] On 28-30 September the MMM will celebrate its 15th anniversary in style. The activities involved will include an exposition recalling the struggle of the MMM and a congress where an important report will be presented by the secretary general and four study documents will be made public, dealing with the future of the party and of the country. LE NOUVEAU MILITANT interviewed Alan Ganoo, secretary general of the party, to obtain further details on the objectives sought by these celebrations and the various activities themselves. He told us that the celebration of this 15th anniversary was aimed at encouraging reflection among party members and among the people as a whole. For the party it will be an occasion for proposing new ideas, and it will be the starting point for a mobilization of party members and sympathizers with the MMM. Alan Ganoo is convinced that the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the MMM will represent a new stage for the party and will give it a new impetus in its struggle for a better society.

[Question] The MMM has decided to celebrate its 15th anniversary in style. Activities of great importance have been arranged. What does the party seek to achieve through this event?

[Answer] In fact, the MMM will celebrate its 15th anniversary with a great flourish. It seems quite appropriate to us that this should be done. With so rich and glorious a past, which has had such a strong impact on our country, the 15th anniversary of the MMM cannot pass by like simply any other event and without a proper celebration.

Through these celebrations we seek to attain three objectives. First, reflection. You know, it was the MMM which brought in new ideas during the last 15

years. This party congress will make it possible for us to present further new ideas which, we hope, will have an impact throughout the country.

It is also clear that, with the passage of time, a political party must reconsider the ideas and concepts which have guided it. The congress will be a forum which will favor such an updating.

Then, this congress will be the occasion for us militants to reflect together on our own party. Together, we will analyze our past and together we will prepare for our future.

There will also be the aspect of mobilization. Through these celebrations we hope to launch a mobilization of our members and sympathizers and breathe new dynamism into the party.

For this congress will allow the party to take a second breath, to adopt a new flourish which will make it possible to work more effectively at all levels. And finally, there will be the celebrations. These celebrations will be a meeting place for all party members from the four corners of the country at Rose Hill, in an atmosphere of fraternity, gaiety, and joy, where we can re-live together the great moments of our struggle.

[Question] So the celebrations include an exposition, the congress, and a people's festival. Would you like to give us details on these activities?

[Answer] The celebrations will begin on 28 September with an exposition at the Max Boulle Gallery, in Rose Hill. It has been organized in a professional way and will retrace the 15 years of the history of the MMM. Documents and press clippings dealing with the MMM will be shown. There will also be pamphlets and posters, and we will also make use of audio-visual presentations.

#### Attendance by Foreign Personalities

[Question] And the congress?

[Answer] The opening ceremony of the congress will take place at 5:00 pm. In addition to members of the MMM in attendance, well-known Mauritian figures will also be present, as well as representatives of trade union organizations and foreign representatives. The list of invited persons is not yet complete, as of this point.

[Question] Who are the foreign personalities who have been invited?

[Answer] They are representatives of Left wing parties in Asia, Africa, Europe, and in the Indian Ocean area. There will also be reporters from the foreign press, intellectuals, and still other personalities. The names of these figures will be made public during a press conference in the near future. However, I can tell you at this stage that the foreign personalities present will be evidence of the credibility and prestige which the MMM enjoys overseas.

On 29 September the work of the congress will begin. We will have 1,000 members from all branches of the MMM. We presently have about 200 branches which are members in good standing with the secretariat.

#### Objectives of the Party

[Question] What is the program of the congress?

[Answer] The congress will open the morning of 29 September with the presentation of the report of the secretary general on the 15 years the MMM has been in existence. We will then present four documents for further reflection which will provide a basis for debate.

The report of the secretary general will draw up a balance sheet for the MMM after 15 years of activity. It will contain a statement on the situation within the party since the reorganization was undertaken at the beginning of 1984. Furthermore, this report will set out the future objectives of the party.

This will be a frank report which will include a balance sheet and will describe the prospects facing the party. It will deal with the errors of the past where appropriate.

The four other "papers" will deal with subjects which concern all Mauritians. I am convinced that the process of reflection which will follow will influence many events in Mauritius after this congress.

The first working paper will have the title, "Socialism Today and Tomorrow." In the MMM we are always convinced that the only solution for Mauritius is the socialist transformation of our society. What is socialism? Is it a fixed concept or does it depend on objective conditions within the country and in the current situation?

First of all, it is imperative to ask a question about the kind of socialism we want to build in Mauritius. This document will help to define the type of socialism which the MMM intends to build when it comes to power in the future.

#### Its Own Path to Socialism

Each country, in view of its specific features, is called on to find its own way to socialism and its own form of socialism.

No experience from the past, even if it can be of help to us, can be transposed to fit the situation in a new country.

The second "working paper" is called: "The Problem of the Creation of a Nation State in a Multi-Ethnic Society." This paper deals with the difficulty of creating a nation in a society composed of several ethnic groups. That is an area which still requires a great deal of research and new ideas, because the answer is not so clear.

The title of the third document for reflection is: "In View of the Economic Crisis What Solution Should We Seek?" We believe that this document will demonstrate

once again the seriousness of the MMM and the correctness of its analyses of economic problems.

The MMM is not an opposition party which engages in demagogy. It will prove that it is in a position to propose concrete solutions to the economic crisis.

The last paper will deal with the international situation and will have the title: "International Relations: Non-Alignment in the Service of National Development." We raise the following question in this paper: is the concept of non-alignment still useful or has it been bypassed by events? We will draw the necessary conclusions in this area.

These four documents will be presented and debated on 29 and 30 September. We expect to close the congress at about 1:00 pm on 30 September.

#### Democratic Debates

[Question] Will resolutions be adopted at the conclusion of the congress?

[Answer] No. This is essentially a congress for reflecting on problems. Democratic and positive debate will take place on the report of the secretary general and on the four working papers. The work of reflection will continue within the party after the congress and, we hope, among all the people of Mauritius.

[Question] After the congress a people's festival is scheduled to be held at Rose Hill Stadium, to which the public is invited. What will this people's festival cover?

[Answer] It will begin at 2:00 pm and will last until 8:00 pm. There will be no charge for entry. We hope that there will be a very large crowd in attendance. Cultural activity will include the work of about 20 groups. We have set aside certain stands to show the public some achievements of the party in certain, specific areas. There will also be a stand for LE NOUVEAU MILITANT.

The MMM Commissions on Young People and Women will participate in the festival by organizing a "happening." The chief attraction of the festival will be a sound and light spectacle which will retrace the great moments of the MMM. The spectacle will last about 1 1/2 hours. Paul Berenger, the leader of the party, will address the great family of the MMM during the festival, and we expect many people to attend the celebration at Rose Hill Stadium on 30 September.

#### Imagination and Initiative of Party Members

[Question] These activities will cost money. Where will the party find the necessary funds for them?

[Answer] It is true that we will need money for the celebration of this 15th anniversary. We can be sure of obtaining the necessary money from party members themselves. For the last several months the party has asked for a contribution from each regional body. As of today certain regional bodies have paid in the necessary money, while other regional bodies have made partial payments. They will complete their payments later on.

It is our party members who collect the money, and every 2 weeks this money is paid in before all the members of the Central Committee. We have drawn on our imagination and the initiative of party members to finance this event.

[Question] How long has the party been working on the organization of this celebration?

[Answer] For more than 6 months. This will be the high point of a team effort, carried out by a team devoted to the cause of the party. Moreover, we have had an extremely favorable response from party members, and all of us have been involved in the preparations for our 15th anniversary.

Let me add that this team effort has tightened the links among party members and has given them a new dynamism. For they know--and this is further evidence of it--that the MMM is the only party which is active outside election periods. It is the only party structured to do that.

[Question] What do you expect from the congress at the international level?

[Answer] This is the first time that such an event has taken place in Mauritius. The situation within the MMM, its view of Mauritian society, and its concept of international relations will be better understood by the countries interested in Mauritius. In addition to the number of foreign invited guests, the international press will be present in Mauritius on this occasion.

The MMM is presently in the opposition. However, through this congress we are going outside this framework. We are proving that the MMM is the only national party which has a concept for society which is viable, just, and realistic. The MMM will express its vision of Mauritius for the year 2000.

5170

CS0: 3418/899

SAUDI ARABIAN AGREEMENT PROMOTES NATIONAL PRODUCTS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 18 Aug 84 p 4

[Text] An agreement involving the promotion of Mauritian products and the opening of employment opportunities for Mauritian workers in Saudi Arabia was signed on 17 August in the office of the acting prime minister. Signing the agreement on behalf of Mauritius were Dr Kiwakur Bundhun, minister of employment, social security, and national solidarity, and Mahyendra Utchanah, acting minister of industry, while Ziad Al Ghazzawi, president of the International Commercial Center (ICC) of Saudi Arabia, signed on behalf of his country. According to the agreement, the International Commercial Center will be concerned with the promotion of Mauritian products in Saudi Arabia and will pay all related costs.

Dr Bundhun, the minister of employment, explained that the agreement also provides for the recruitment of skilled and unskilled workers. It is expected that 5,000 Mauritian workers will be recruited to work in Saudi Arabia between now and April 1985.

Unskilled workers will receive training in Mauritius and Saudi Arabia. Provision has been made for appropriate courses to be made available for them. The Mauritian Government will cooperate in this effort by providing the employment recruiter with an office and a building for the training center.

Doctor Bundhun added that if everything goes as expected, the number of Mauritians who might find jobs in Saudi Arabia could be significantly increased.

Ghazzawi, president of the ICC, explained that his effort to recruit Mauritian workers is a follow-up to the mission of inquiry which Sir Gaetan Duval [deputy prime minister] made to Saudi Arabia, accompanied by Doctor Bundhun and Yousouf Mohamed.

He added that his company already employs Mauritians and that he is fully satisfied with their development as workers and with their sincerity.

Ghazzawi, who left Mauritius on 17 August, will return here in about 2 weeks. The ceremony at which the agreement was signed took place in the presence of Acting Prime Minister Sir Gaetan Duval, and Benoit Arouff, present of MEDIA.

5170

CS0: 3419/899

## BRIEFS

**CORN IMPORTS FROM ARGENTINA**—The "Marketing Board" is awaiting the delivery on 22 August of a shipment of 4,000 tons of corn from Argentina. This order had to be placed because South Africa, our normal supplier, was unable to provide the usual quantities of corn this year because of the drought in that country. The fact that Mauritius depends on a single country for its imports of corn constitutes a danger for the livestock industry. All of the foregoing led M K. Deerpalsingh, minister of agriculture, to request the authorities concerned to produce 5,000 tons of corn (or about one-third of our annual requirements) during the rest of the present year. The "Marketing Board" therefore undertook a promotional campaign among the small sugar cane planters in particular. The sugar mills agreed to make an effort to produce 4,000 tons of corn. The beginning of this promotional effort, with the joint support of the Ministry of Agriculture, a "High-Powered Committee," and the "Marketing Board," was a success. However, this effort must still have the participation of a larger number of small sugar cane planters.  
[Text] [Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 16 Aug 84 p 1] 5170

**FROZEN MEAT FROM INDIA**—Mauritius has been importing frozen beef from India since last week, following a government decision to diversify our sources of supply of meat. This decision was preceded by sending missions of veterinarians to India to determine the quality and "safety" of the meat. The reports submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture were favorable, and the authorities established very strict health and sanitary conditions for the imports. It has been indicated that these conditions have been fully respected. The first shipment of 30 tons was imported by two companies (each taking 15 tons), and the meat has already been placed on the Mauritian market. Retail merchants consider that successful sale of the meat will depend on the reception given it by the Mauritian public. At present two representatives of Indian exporting companies are in Mauritius and, over the next few days, will have meetings with local importing companies and perhaps with government authorities. Regarding prices, it has been emphasized that these will be about 15 to 20 percent less expensive than for meat imported from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, which are the usual suppliers of Mauritius with frozen meat. It could be that the price of frozen beef will be reduced as a result of these favorable cost figures. In terms of the balance of payments, it is indicated in government circles that this new transaction will make it possible for the country to save on foreign exchange. We should recall that Mauritius has imported grapes from the Indian sub-continent, through the "Marketing Board."  
[Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 24 Aug 84 p 1] 5170

DEPOSED PRESIDENT OF SWANU HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Deposed President of Swanu, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, called the congress held by the opposition group in the divided party "the joke of the year."

Speaking at a press conference yesterday, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, whose claim to the Swanu presidency is under dispute, described last week's congress which sacked him and his moderate leadership as illegal.

The extraordinary Swanu congress, attended by close to 350 members, also voted to withdraw the party from the Multiparty Conference and to seek closer cooperation with Swapo.

"As far as I am concerned Swanu has not held congress," Mr Katjiuongua said.

He dismissed the opposition group as "a few Swapo infiltrators championed by Nora Chase."

At a press conference hot on the tail of that of Mr Katjiuongua, newly-elected Vice-President, Mr Imbu Uirab, warned Mr Katjiuongua "and any other ordinary Swanu members" not to continue with "anti-Swanu" activities.

"I want to warn the dissidents whatever they are trying to do now will not change our political victory in any sense.

"It is complete, absolute and irreversible," Mr Uirab said.

He added Mr Katjiuongua should know the new leadership had been approached by various political parties and organisations which recognise their legality.

"Some of these people are the very same friends of Mr Katjiuongua who keep him in power," he continued.

Mr Katjiuongua, who cut short an overseas trip to come back because of the new developments in Swanu, also criticised members of other parties who addressed the opening session of the extraordinary congress.

He said it was regrettable Swapo Secretary-General, Mr Andimba Toivo ya Toivo had made his first public address in Namibia "in the circles of anti-Swanu dissidents."

"He should have found a more responsible platform to express his opinions," Mr Katjiuongua said.

He said he hoped Mr Ya Toivo would remember he had campaigned for his release from Robben Island and he "owes me a word of gratitude."

In a surprising and uncalled for attack, Mr Katjiuongua also took a side swipe at Dr Kenneth Abrahams of the Namibia Independence Party.

He described the Cape Town-born doctor, who has devoted the last 30 years to the Namibian cause, as "a foreigner."

Turning to his overseas trip, Mr Katjiuongua said it had been successful.

He said he had had talks with members of the West German Parliament, the Bundestag, and United States congressmen.

He also visited Togo in West Africa.

And in Paris he and his delegation met with a number of constitutional lawyers who were working on their instructions, on a number of matters related to the future of the country.

"The United Nations has run out of ideas as to what to do with Namibia and the Western Contact Group is in total disarray," Mr Katjiuongua said.

For this reason it was important Namibian parties took the initiative otherwise there was a danger the situation would deteriorate to what it was before the Lusaka conference.

Mr Katjiuongua continued the Multiparty Conference had made a good start but that past successes were not enough.

"The MPC is at the crossroads in terms of future activity and direction," he said.

He added the only guarantee for the survival of Namibia "is consensus amongst the people of the country."

He echoed similar sentiments expressed by the DTA President and leader of Nudo, Mr Kuaima Riruako last week, when he said if Namibians did not agree about their independence beforehand, the problems after independence could be far greater than those experienced now.

CSO: 3400/2192

## SHANTYTOWN TO BE DISMANTLED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Seventy squatter families are being moved by the authorities from their sprawling shanty town on Kappsfarm.

The hubbub over this latest of Namibia's displaced communities trapped in the tangled web of bureaucracy is believed to be coming to a head this weekend.

A Saturday deadline, reportedly negotiated with the Peri-Urban Development Board, could not be confirmed.

But last night a legal representative of the Catholic Church briefed squatters amidst their huts to cooperate when the trucks arrive.

The Catholic Church has intervened to provide emergency alternative relief accommodation "somewhere in Katutura," a spokesman said this morning.

The accommodation will allow for squatters to bring along their building materials from the huts which they themselves are to dismantle.

Mr Heiner Metzger, who bought Kappsfarm in June, had conveyed a three-month official deadline, ending August 31, to the threatened community.

A letter dated two days ago and written by the Peri-Urban Development Board to Mr Metzger, warned he was responsible for the shanty town on his land and that legal steps would be taken against him if they exceeded the deadline.

Several Government departments besides the Peri-Urban Board, the Church's welfare staff, Mr Metzger and a lawyer, are currently engaged in a last-minute search for a clean, quick and humane solution.

Government health workers inspected the shanty town earlier this year to find it was unhygienic.

This contradicted findings by Church welfare staff who evidently found the squatters to be reasonably healthy.

The Peri-Urban Board described conditions at the camp as unfavourable.

Shelters were erected in contravention of legislation and the whole shanty town had been relocated illegally from a previous site scrapped by the authorities some time ago.

Legal steps concerning Kappsfarm's squatters had been taken against Mr Metzger's predecessor.

The great majority of the estimated 70 men are employed--at Otjihase mine, JG Strijdom Airport and Government departments in Windhoek.

The problem has reportedly been partly exacerbated by the mine's policy of not providing accommodation to married workers in its single quarters.

There is also a shortage of family housing in Katutura.

The camp is occupied by 66 women and 109 children according to Mr Metzger's census.

But squatters told the Advertiser yesterday they number around 340.

CSO: 3400/2192

VAN NIEKERK PRAISES KOEVOET, SCORES SWAPO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] The Security forces' crack anti-insurgency unit, Koevoet, has shot and killed more than 1 600 Swapo combatants in over 800 contacts and captured more than R4m in equipment.

These figures were released by the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, at a Police medal parade for the special unit in Oshakati today.

Turning to the barrage of criticism which is frequently levelled at Koevoet, the AG said it was to be expected "if a person does important work."

He thanked the unit for taking their critics seriously and called on them to fully investigate all allegations of atrocities.

He said to the best of his knowledge Swapo had never taken action against any of its members for alleged deeds of civilian terror.

Dr Van Niekerk also criticised Swapo for not participating in the political process.

The South African Government had committed itself to Namibian independence "as soon as possible," he said.

"On these grounds a number of the country's political leaders came together in the Multiparty Conference to work for the future."

All leaders had been invited, Dr Van Niekerk added, but "Swapo has chosen to continue with its violence.

"Your daily fight is against an organisation which, because of international opinion, commits acts of terror.

"A person can fight this kind of organisation tooth and nail with a clean conscience."

CSO: 3400/2192

# ELECTIONS OUT, REFERENDUM ON HORIZON REVEALS RIRUAKO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Sep 84 p 3

[Text]

**ELECTIONS** for Namibia were not on the cards and the possibility of a referendum on a government of national unity was an alternative.

This view was expressed by the leader of Nudo and President of the DTA, Chief Kuaima Riruako, at a press conference in Windhoek yesterday.

Chief Riruako, who has just returned from a trip to the United States and Japan, said United Nations Resolution 435 had to be bypassed and a new plan to resolve the Namibian independence dispute found.

He felt the time was not right for a referendum, but he would not rule it out completely.

He said there was no Cuban withdrawal from Angola and said it was now a global issue involving the Russians and Americans.

"And I don't think the Russians will give in to American demands.

"We cannot remain under the South African

colonial yoke and that is why we have to bypass Resolution 435", Chief Riruako said.

He regarded UN "bias" as another problem and said the Namibian issue should be solved by Namibian leaders and the African states.

Turning to elections, he said:

"We would like to reconcile with one another but that cannot be done through elections.

"We don't want to have independence and then a civil war."

He said he thought reconciliation would be possible through a government of national unity.

"I am not saying there must be a government of national unity but it is the only alternative," he added.

Asked whether a government of national unity would not be regarded as being imposed on the people, Chief Riruako said:

"There is going to be a referendum, a chance for the people to decide whether they want a government or not."

He declined to give

further details but indicated it could be along the lines of a choice between a government of national unity and 435.

Further proposals would be made at the DTA Congress starting on September 29.

Chief Riruako said the doofs would remain open for Swapo.

"We have got to give them a chance and will try at all costs to get them in.

"They are part of this country.

"However, if they refuse we are not compelled to remain idly on the side.

"We cannot be bound by Swapo reluctance," he said.

Chief Riruako said he was speaking as the leader of Nudo, President of the DTA and also as a prominent member of the Multiparty Conference.

Chief Riruako said the main purpose of his overseas trip, initiated by the Herero Administration, was to raise funds and encourage investment in Namibia.

He said Japanese businessmen and experts would soon be visiting the

country to investigate the possibilities.

The Secretary for Economic Affairs, Mr Piet Kruger, accompanied Chief Riruako to Japan.

"We do not want our country to be dependent on SA after independence," Chief Riruako said.

"We have to find our own way and solve our economic problems," he added.

"People who say they are going to invest after independence are illogical.

"People are suffering now and need improved education now."

He said he had received firm undertakings from several companies and directors in the US but did not want to give details at this point.

While in the US, Chief Riruako said he met with the UN representatives of France, Britain, Canada and West Germany.

He said he had strongly urged them to encourage pre-independence investment in Namibia and had stressed that alternatives to bypass Resolution 435 had to be found.

## SWANU SETS COURSE FOR 'PATRIOTIC FRONT'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] A politically revitalised Swanu emerged from a drama-filled weekend that saw the party boot out its moderate leadership and vote unanimously to work closely with Swapo and other "progressive" forces to "secure the total liberation of Namibia."

And in what could prove to be a body blow to the Multiparty Conference, the two-day extraordinary congress voted unanimously to withdraw Swanu from that alliance with immediate effect.

In another significant development the opening session of the congress was addressed by Swapo General Secretary, Mr Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, making his first public speech in Namibia since his release from Robben Island earlier this year.

The other speakers were Dr Kenneth Abrahams of the Namibia Independence Party and Mr Abraham Witbooi of the Damara Council.

The congress took place after months of dissension between the moderates and left wing of the party over participation in the MPC.

In an eleventh-hour bid to stop the congress from going ahead, embattled President Mr Moses Katjiuongua, interrupted his overseas trip and jetted in to Windhoek last Thursday to lodge an urgent interdict in the Supreme Court.

Mr Katjiuongua's interdict was successful and he immediately flew back to Paris.

However, Swanu managed to avoid the terms of the court order by changing its chairmen--the original court order was served on only two people, former Vice-President Kuzeeko Kanguedhi and Foreign Affairs Secretary Japhtha Tjozongoro.

Welcoming the close to 350 Swanu delegates and members who had converged from all over the country on Saturday, senior Swanu member, Mr Reinhard Rukoro, described the occasion as "historic."

"The decisions we take here will affect the national politics of this country," he said.

Seventeen of the party's 18 local branches were represented as well as all six external branches.

Only one branch executive, the Okahandja branch, failed to show up.

Mr Toivo ya Toivo, who was enthusiastically received, told the cheering crowd:

"We, in Swapo, have come here this afternoon to show our solidarity and show you that your struggle is our struggle."

Mr ya Toivo stressed it was vital all the "progressive" forces in the country should stand together as one man "to show the South African regime that they are not part of this country."

"If we had stood together in earlier times, Namibia would have been free today.

"Swapo's objective and aim is that we want to be a nation, a nation of all Namibians, one nation, irrespective of our tribal or religious backgrounds."

Earlier Dr Kenneth Abrahams emphasised the "progressive" forces had one choice, and one choice only.

"Circumstances today have divided the people in Namibia into two groups; those who want to work with South Africa against the people and those who want to unite with the people against South Africa," he said.

The congress was eventually stopped at midday on Sunday when Security Police moved in with a new court order apparently ordering that no representative of the opposition leadership could chair the meeting "at any place in the Territory."

At that stage, however, the congress had concluded its most important business.

Mr Katjiuongua and the entire Politburo and Central Committee had been axed and new office bearers elected.

Swanu's new leader is the former Vice-President, Mr Kuzeeko Kanguuehi, a teacher at the Independent Martin Luther High School, who was elected unanimously.

Mr Imbu Uirab, an honours student in physics and education at the New University of Ulster in Northern Ireland was elected Vice-President, Mr Vekuii Rukoro, a London-trained advocate is the new General Secretary, former General Secretary Ms Nora Chase was elected Foreign Secretary and Mr Japhtha Tjozongoro is the Education Secretary.

Former president Mr Gerson Veii was also elected to the new executive.

There were jubilant scenes in Katutura on Sunday afternoon as Swanu members gathered to celebrate after the congress.

Bakkie-loads of cheering supporters drove through Katutura's dusty streets shouting "Power," "No more Moses, no More Katjiuongua," and "One Namibia, one nation."

Interviewed by the Advertiser, Mr Rukoro said:

"We want to keep our battle with Katjiuongua on a political level."

Referring to the mandate given to the new leadership by congress, he said:

"It is necessary to redefine the nature of our resistance against SA.

"There must be a close working relationship and a better coordination of joint programmes of action between the progressives."

CSO: 3400/2192

MINSTER LUIPERT SPEAKER AT NAMAS OFFICIAL OPENING

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 25 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] In South West Africa/Namibia there is no greater goal at this moment than achievement of reconciliation and peace, Mr Daniel Luipert said at Keetmanshoop yesterday when he officially opened the Namas legislative assembly.

In strong speech in the chock-full legislative assembly hall in that village, he attacked critics of the VPK [multi-party congress], saying that it never has been necessary to get permission to work toward peace and reconciliation.

"Since when does a person or a group of parties need to obtain a mandate to confer about peace and reconciliation? Isn't it at least the duty of every Christian to strive toward these goals?" he asked.

Mr Luipert argued that all the parties in the VPK already have a mandate for negotiation from their supporters. "How do the critics get the idea that the VPK does not have a mandate to talk in the name of the inhabitants of this country?"

In reaction to viewpoints expressed by critics in public that the parties participating in the VPK are divided and that there thus is no solidarity, he said that every political party in a multi-party state has the right to its own views. "It is not only its democratic right, but also its duty," he said.

According to Mr Luipert, differences of opinion which arise in the VPK must be seen in this light. None of the parties in the VPK can dictate policies to another one," Mr Luipert said.

Mr Luipert did say that the parties in the VPK have agreed on two important documents. These are the Windhoek Declaration of Basic Principles and the Manifesto of Fundamental Rights and Goals.

"In other words, on the one hand there is solidarity in the VPK regarding broad principles, and on the other hand the parties are exercising their democratic right to differ," he said.

HERERO LEADER: WHITES FAVORED

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 25 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] When the nation's assets were divided with the institution of a two-level government, the whites made certain that they got the better deal, Mr A. Upendura, a member of the Herero legislative assembly said yesterday during the second reading of the budget at Okahandja.

According to Mr Upendura, the whites received almost all of the cars from the former Southwest Africa administration. "Now they can rent these cars to the other two-level governments, so they continue to milk the other governments, which already get less money from the central government," he stated.

"They have the Tintenpalast, while the Herero government does not even have offices to carry out its activities. They got more places and experimental stations than the other two-level governments."

According to Mr Upendura, the Herero legislative assemblies do not even have a proper council hall.

Mr Erastus Tjejamba, chairman of the executive committee, also expressed his disappointment the day before yesterday that no funds had been provided for establishing an office building for the Herero government in Okahandja.

The establishment of such a building was approved in principle, but no money has been provided yet.

"Vacillation by the LUK's [expansion unknown] and the civil servants is a waste, not only of time but of money," he said. The executive committee's offices are at Okahandja, while its administrative offices are in Windhoek.

Mr Tjejamba also said that the Herero people's organization welcomes cooperation with the central government. "Nevertheless, we are not willing to allow decisions to be made for us or to be forced in a direction that will be detrimental to the politics or desires of the Herero people.

12571

CSO: 3401/116

MINISTER OF FINANCES' ECONOMIC SUGGESTIONS

Walvis Bay NAMIB TIMES in Afrikaans 17 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Namibia's political foundation must be attuned to economic realities and the development of this country's infrastructure must remain within its means, Dr Johan Jones, secretary of finances, stated recently.

He also proposed the following:

Businessmen should be recruited from abroad.

An appropriate educational policy should be implemented.

Measures must be taken to counter the negative effects of South Africa's policies of decentralization on the establishment of enterprises in Namibia.

Capital should not be kept cheap by artificial measures.

The government should promote national development.

Taxation policies should be adjusted to encourage expansion of employment.

New jobs which are created in the private sector should be subsidized.

Tax on capital gains should be introduced.

Special stress should be given to appropriate technology and labor intensive techniques.

Labor intensive deforestation projects should be undertaken in the north of the country.

Capital projects should be considered from the point of view of social costs of labor.

12571

CSO: 3401/116

## BRIEFS

BLACKS DENIED TV, RADIO SERVICES--The black inhabitants of Otjinene reservation near Gobabis are being intentionally denied radio and television service, Mr A. Mureti, member of the Herero legislative assembly, said yesterday during the second reading of the budget at Okahandja. According to Mr Mureti, the radio and television towers at Gobabis are set up so that only white farmers in that district can receive broadcasts. "The SWAUK

[expansion unknown] must realize that it is a semi-government institution which receive large sums from the central government. It is its duty to serve all of the inhabitants of the country with radio and television service," he said. Mr. Mureti requested the house to discuss the matter with the administrator-general, Dr Willie van Niekerk. The meeting was postponed until Thursday morning at 9:15 am. Negotiations will be held today with the AG [administrator-general's ] committee, which is visiting the Herero reservations in order to investigate problem areas. [Text] [Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 25 Jul 84 p 5] 12571

CSO: 3401/116

GUARDIAN TO OPEN OFFICE IN HARARE, ZIMBABWE

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] THE GUARDIAN of Nigeria, one of the largest daily papers in Africa, is to establish an office in Harare by the end of November, its publisher, Cde Alex Ibru, said yesterday.

The office, the first one outside Nigeria, would initially be manned by a correspondent to cover the Southern African region.

"The newspaper is dedicated to Africa and therefore we have chosen Harare as our first of three centres to be established in Africa," said Cde Ibru.

THE GUARDIAN is privately owned with a circulation of 250 000 copies a day which normally rises to about 300 000 copies on Sundays, said the controlled of its directorate, Cde Yemi Ogunbiyi.

"We are in independent paper that is not influenced by any political bias," said Cde Ogunbiyi in an interview.

The Harare centre would cover the whole of the Southern African region and all the English-speaking African region, said Cde Ibru.

Two other centres would be established in Cairo and Dakar or Abidjan. The Cairo centre would cover all Arabic-speaking African countries in North Africa and the Abidjan/Dakar centre would cover all the French-speaking countries in West Africa.

Cde Ibru added that his organisation intended to exchange news with the local media and the Department of Information and that plans were "still in the pipeline" regarding the sale of The Guardian in Harare.

"Complimentary copies will be sent to the Ministry of Information here and we intend to have some kind of exchange."

He added that it had been a wise decision to Harare because "we already have fraternal relations with our media brothers" in Harare including the national news agency, Ziana.

Cde Ibru added that a column in THE GUARDIAN would be reserved for the reports from the Southern Africa centre.

"We have carefully chosen a man dedicated to the cause of Africa, especially the Southern Africa part—a man who has closely studied the history of the region," he said.

THE GUARDIAN has recently had two of its reporters charged under Decree 4 of Nigeria and sentenced to one year's imprisonment because of its liberal reporting, said Cde Ibru.

The newspaper was also fined about \$50 000.

Cde Ibru commended the support given to his organisation in the planning of the centre by the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Cde Nathan Shamuyarira, who had "made the task much easier."

Cde Sully Abu would be THE GUARDIAN's correspondent for Southern Africa based in Harare.

CSO: 3400/2190

FMG IDENTIFIES PROBLEM AREAS HINDERING DEVELOPMENT

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 9 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] The Federal Military Government has identified seven areas inhibiting the nation's development and it has set up study groups to consider ways and means of solving the problems in these areas.

The study groups are on Financial Management, Food Production, Industrial Policy, Customs and Smuggling, Commercialisation, Profitability and Efficiency in Statutory Corporations and other government-owned companies, Maintenance of Public Institutions and Public Utilities, and Funding of Education.

A statement from cabinet office in Lagos explained that recommendations should take into consideration the country's short and long term needs and should be such as to enable the government to continuously assess its policies and programmes.

The group on Financial Management which is headed by Chief Simon Adebo, will examine the present system of financial management in the public sector. The 11-member group, which includes the Governor of the Central Bank, will also suggest a new revenue allocation formula as well as look into the feasibility of establishing a reserve fund for the Federal and State Governments and the mechanics for doing so.

The group on Industrial Policy is expected to examine the existing industrial policies and to ascertain their continued relevance to the development needs of the country. It will further identify incentives for local raw materials development and utilisation. The group is headed by thif C.O. Ogunbanjo.

The group on Customs and Smuggling will examine the problems associated with the department of customs and excise and the phenomenon of smuggling. The group is also to find out whether present government policy encourages smuggling.

It will also examine whether the department of customs and excise is competent to combat smuggling.

The group on Food Production which is headed by Chief T.S.B. Aribisila, is to study the existing government policies on food production and assess the involvement and commitment of small-scale farmers. The group is charged with pointing out to government the ways to increase the participation of the organised private sector in agricultural development.

The group on the Funding of Education, headed by Professor Babs Fafunwa, will review the existing arrangements through which education is funded at all levels. It is also to propose a new arrangement for funding education.

The group on Maintenance of Public Utilities will examine the present system of maintaining the utilities. Furthermore, it is to ascertain the extent to which they fulfill the objectives of the government. Another task assigned to it is the examination of the causes of ineffective maintenance. This group is headed by M.T. Usman.

The seventh group on Statutory Corporations is headed by Alhaji Ali Al-Hakim of the Bank of the North.

This group will examine the factors responsible for the inefficiency of parastatals and state-owned companies.

CSO: 3400/2190

ABU STUDENT UNION IN ZARIA SUSPENDED

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 9 Sep 84 p 12

[Article by Sani L. Abdullahi]

[Text] The Students' Union of the Ahmadu Bello University, main campus, Zaria, has been suspended by the university's authorities, two days after a meeting of the National Association of Nigerian Students (NANS) has been dispersed by the police.

A letter addressed to the students' union by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ango Abdullahi, accused the union leaders of "confrontational attitude."

The university's chief executive in the letter, reference No VC/666, said the students had adopted this posture despite moves for co-operation between the union and the university's administration.

Professor Ango Abdullahi also accused the union of refusing to participate in a committee set-up by the university to deliberate on the recent Federal Government withdrawal of subsidies on students feeding and accommodations with a view to making recommendations of the role the university and the students should play in implementing the decisions of the Federal Government.

Other charges were, construction of structure within the university and naming of the students' union office as "Abdurrahman Black Centre," without authority from the university.

Part of the letter said: "I, as the chief executive of this university, hereby inform you in the interest of this university that the constitution of the students' union has been suspended. Both the students' union representative assembly (Parliament) and the students' union executive council are hereby suspended from functioning with immediate effect.

"All meetings of parliament and executive council are also banned," it added.

It also said, the students affairs officer has been appointed as the sole administrator of the union until further notice.

In a reaction to the charges, one of the union leaders said that they resolved not to participate in the said committee because the union's contributions would not be of any effect, adding "our views are oppsoite to those of the authority."

On the construction of "unauthorised" structures and re-naming of the students' union office, the students' leader explained that these were adopted by the 21st Parliament of the union and were communicated to the university authority. "We are only now implementing these policies," he said.

Out of the forty arrests made during the police swoop on Friday, August 31, 30 have been released, while 10 were granted bail on self recognition by a Kaduna Chief Magistrate Court. The case was adjourned till October 5.

The students, mostly delegates to the scheduled meeting, were charged to court for allegedly holding an "illegal meeting."

However, reports indicate that the 10 students have been re-arrested by the men of the Nigerian Security Organisation (N.S.O.).

CSO: 3400/2190

GIANA OIL MILL TO RESUME PRODUCTION AFTER 2-YEAR SHUTDOWN

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 9 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] The Kano State Oil Mill and Allied Products Limited, closed down about two years ago, is to resume production this month.

The mill, believed to be the largest in Africa, has the most integrated system of production and is capable of crushing, refining, deodorizing and bleaching nearly all types of oil-bearing seeds.

While inaugurating members of the company's board of directors last Monday, the Chairman, Alhaji U.M. Zandam said, "It is regrettable that we cannot produce enough oil in spite of the 70 oil mills in the country."

Alhaji Zandam expressed concern at the way the industry was neglected, adding that this was not surprising since the company had never attained anything higher than 30 percent of its capacity since its inception.

Speaking earlier, the General Manager of the company, Alhaji Turaki Ibrahim, had disclosed that since its inception over a decade ago, the mill had been making an average output of less than 10 percent due to lack of raw materials and problems of finance.

Alhaji Turaki Ibrahim said in the last three years the mill was only able to process 9,400 tonnes of oil seeds despite its present installed capacity of crushing 180,000 metric tonnes of oil seeds.

He attributed the poor utilization of the country's mill industries to poor agricultural system which hampered the production of groundnut.

CSO: 3400/2190

## CP CONGRESS IN TRANSVAAL OUTLINES PARTY POLICIES

### On Land Use Planning

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 Aug 84 p 3

[Report by political editorial staff: "'White Land' Most Important"]

[Text] Pretoria--The CP [Conservative Party] should stop bringing up its pet topic of Colored and Indian homelands. Its first priority ought to be the creation of a white land, Professor Alkmaar Swart said here yesterday at the Transvaal congress of the CP.

Professor Swart participated in a discussion on the CP's policy on land use planning. Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, chairman of the CP, said that the CP has already appointed several committees of experts to investigate the matter of homelands and to bring the party policy to the attention of colored people. As soon as the CP comes to power it will start carrying out that policy.

Dr Hartzenberg also said that the CP is already involved in identifying the central area of the colored homeland. That central area will include the 23 large regional areas which already belongs to coloreds, as well as the four large urban areas where many colored people live--the Cape Plain, Kimberley, East London and Port Elizabeth.

Earlier Dr Andries Treurnicht said that the CP policy of a state council of countries in Southern Africa is the same as the commonwealth of states which had been foreshadowed by Dr Verwoerd. If, however, such a state council must be the focus of growth of authority over the participating states, then the CP will be against it.

### Consultation

Contact between the participating states does not have to take place only through joint consultation, for than "one could find oneself in a second small United Nations."

Dr Treurnicht also said that the standpoint of Prime Minister P.W. Botha, during the signing of the Treaty of Nkomati, that countries in Southern Africa

ought to pool their energy and resources, was the most unfortunate and ill-considered remark ever made by the prime minister because South Africa might then become a sort of Santa Claus.

#### Mulder on Media

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Dr Connie Mulder, former Minister of Information, said yesterday at the Transvaal congress of the Conservative Party that he is not ashamed that he established THE CITIZEN with state funds. He is not making excuses.

He said that the biggest opponents of the CP are the press and the radio.

#### CP Wants Own Identity

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 Aug 84 p 3

[Report: "Party Unwilling to Merge with Others"]

[Text] Pretoria--The Conservative Party is not ready to merge with another party, according to Dr Andries Treurnicht, CP leader, yesterday at the Transvaal congress of the party.

In answer to an agenda point in which the CP is asked once again to confirm its willingness to cooperate with other white conservative parties, Dr Treurnicht said that it has become clear that the CP should obtain a basis for cooperation only with preservation of its own identity, since the CP has developed its own style.

Discussions were held with the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] and it was decided that the CP will contend in the interim elections in Parow and Primrose, and the HNP in George.

#### CP on Municipal Elections

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Pretoria--The Conservative Party has decided in principle to participate in municipal elections on a party-political basis.

After a lengthy debate yesterday at the Transvaal congress of the party, the CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said that in the prevailing political climate it is becoming more and more necessary for the CP to consider participation in municipal elections on a party basis.

8700

CSO: 3401/136

COLUMNIST'S FAREWELL ARTICLE PROPOSES UNITY SUMMIT

Durban POST NATAL in English 12-15 Sep 84 p 8

[Article by Ameen Akhalwaya]

[Text] Because of increased pressure in my work back home in Johannesburg, this will be my last column for Post Natal.

In the best Press tradition, Post did not censor my articles, though I am aware that certain politicians did try to apply pressure.

That is quite normal in any society. There are few politicians anywhere, and that includes countries with a relative free Press, who want to read views that do not tally with theirs.

This column has been an interesting experiment. It started in February last year after I had resigned from the Rand Daily Mail for which, with a short break in between, I had worked for 11 years.

Mr Harald Pakendorf, editor of the Johannesburg Afrikaans afternoon newspaper Die Vaderland, invited me to write a column for his conservative pro-Nationalist newspaper. His brief was simple: Write anything you want, as long as it's within the law.

For the next year, the column regularly attacked Nationalist policies. It appeared in the same form in Post Natal, and was also used on occasion by newspapers in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, and by a magazine in Johannesburg.

Concern

What made it personally interesting was that the column had to be written in a way that would simplify issues for the divergent sectors of the publications aimed at--white Nationalists, the "Indian" community in Natal, the "coloured" community in the Western Cape, a conservative white readership in PE and a liberal white market in Johannesburg.

The feedback was very pleasing. An old Afrikaner reader of Die Vaderland phoned me regularly to express concern in a sad tone, over what he saw as unnecessary bitterness, especially in the light of the changes the National Party was trying to bring about.

Among Post readers, the feedback was interesting. Some people were openly critical, though most of them were constructively so. A handful, anonymous as usual, were abusive. This too is normal.

Of all the articles I wrote in the past 18 months, those that appeared to make the most impact included the one calling for the reinstatement of former Sacos and SA Soccer Federation chief Norman Middleton, and another about politicians who use religion as an excuse to promote sectionalism.

The Middleton response was intriguing: Active sportsmen all over the country mostly backed the call; officials outside Johannesburg were critical. As a letter to Post by a group of Lenasia sportsmen said, there is little doubt that if a referendum were to be held by Sacos or the Federation, the majority of players would opt for Middleton's recall.

The article on the sectionalists also elicited a curious response. A couple of anonymous--obviously--readers who clearly hadn't read it properly accused me of showing Muslims up in a bad light, and warned that I "leave the Muslims alone."

As most readers detected, of course, the purpose of the article was not to have a go at Muslims, but to try to show how some people were trying to twist a great religion for their own selfish purposes.

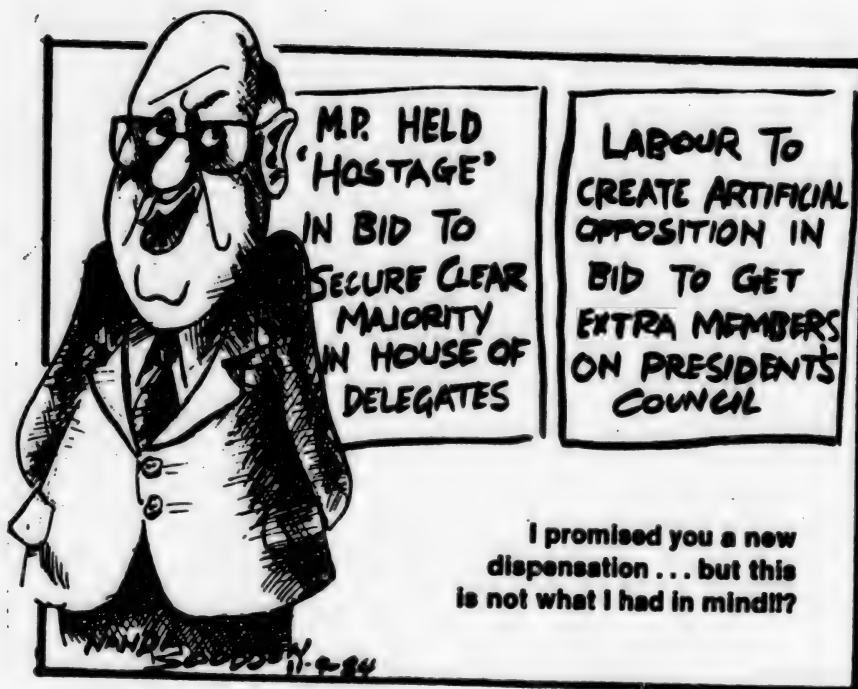
### Bigotry

Of course, such behaviour is not confined to some Muslims. As the House of Representatives and Delegates election campaigns showed, certain candidates of other religious persuasions were as guilty of fermenting divisions and exploiting prejudices.

All of which seemed to confirm what that article had said; that people who stoop to that type of bigotry have no qualms about serving the racist institutions such as the tricameral Parliament.

Another curious response was from politicians who work from outside the Government-created institutions. Some members of the Natal Indian Congress claimed that this column was slanted in favour of black consciousness; black consciousness supporters claimed it leaned too much on the side of the United Democratic Front affiliates!

The NIC was displeased when this column took it to task for supporting the call for a referendum to test Indian opinion on the tricameral system. NIC leaders promised to reply to the criticisms. They didn't.



BC supporters were displeased when this column pointed out Azapo's inconsistency in attacking the UDF for organising a concert at a venue near Johannesburg. The venue hosted foreign artists who ignored calls for a cultural boycott.

In newspapers, we believe that if we are criticised by both sides, we must be on the right track, especially if we refuse to blindly follow one side or the other. Years ago, when I covered the Federation Professional League for the Rand Daily Mail, the complaints the newspaper received were fascinating. Swaraj supporters accused me of being in cahoots with Bluebells; Dynamos supporters said I was too pro-Swaraj and pro-Bluebells; Bluebells supporters accused me of favouring Dynamos!

### Prejudices

They were all wrong. My favourite teams were Cape Town Spurs and Sundowns of Pretoria. It goes to show though that journalists, despite pretensions of being objective and fair, also have their prejudices. Which brings me back to the question of the UDF and BC.

As I've tried to highlight in this column, I still believe that ideologies notwithstanding, the two groups have far too much in common to allow petty bickering and point-scoring, and personality differences, to stand in the way of united approach.

What is needed, especially now that the Rajbansis and others will claim to speak on behalf of their communities, is an unconditional summit meeting between UDF and National Forum leaders to work out a plan for unity.

If they don't try, then they should stop demanding a national convention of all real South African leaders. If people with similar ideals can't work out an internal accord, how do they expect the National Party to agree to hold a convention while it is still firmly in the driving seat?

Dr Allan Boesak could be the key figure in unity talks. His integrity is beyond question; he is fair and open-minded and understands the need for black consciousness as much as the need for organisations which rally around the Freedom Charter.

How about it, Reverend?

CSO: 3298/2198

SOLIDARITY EMERGES AS STRONGEST INDIAN PARTY

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 7 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Solidarity Will Become a Force"]

[Text]

SOLIDARITY is clearly emerging as the strongest political party in the Indian community. It won most of the seats in Natal (where the vast majority of the Indian community live and work); it received the largest number of votes in the election; and it has established itself as the strongest national party among Indians in S.A. in that it has the strongest branches in every party of South Africa.

The NIC is well aware that it is inherently a weak organisation in the Indian community. It has no real grass roots support. Its followers are mainly students and schoolchildren and a small number of professional people. It could get schoolchildren to boycott classes; but it could not get workers to strike in protest against the new dispensation.

The NIC knows that its claim that every person who did not vote is an adherent of the NIC is a false claim. For example, UDF supporters won a majority in Cape Town's new SRC elections last Saturday where *the poll was a low 29 per cent*. The UDF does *not* argue that the SRC does not represent the students. On the contrary, it has accepted office on the basis that even with the low poll, it, the UDF, has a mandate to represent the students of Cape Town. Similarly, in Durban, which went to the polls on Wednesday, only 62 per cent of persons eligible to vote are registered. Of this number most voters were apathetic about voting, leaving the Council to be *elected by a minority among whites*. Yet there has been no call from the UDF to the Durban City Councillors to resign because they do not represent the people of Durban.

The UDF and NIC policies were to prevent the houses of Representatives and of Delegates from functioning. Had they really had the support of the Coloureds and Indians they could have achieved their aim by contesting the elections *on a boycott ticket* and on winning the elections they could have refused to participate in the workings of both houses and thus have proved to the world the will of the people. They failed to follow a line of action that Nehru and the Indian Congress in India had first decided on when they contested the elections in India in 1937.

The NIC always claims to be guided by Gandhi and the Indian National Congress — then why did it not follow the obvious example? The answer is clear — the NIC is too weak to be able to bring the voters to the polls and therefore it decided to rely on the natural apathy of people when it comes to voting. It was much easier to intimidate persons from going to the polls.

But the upshot has been that the two houses have now come into being and the UDF/NIC strategies have suffered an ignominious defeat.

In the meantime the NIC realises that Solidarity, an entirely new political organisation, has now successfully challenged it for the leadership of the people.

While the NIC will continue to concentrate on extra-parliamentary activities, Solidarity *will do both*. It will take up all the issues of the people *inside and outside* parliament and while the NIC will work on one level only, Solidarity will work on two levels.

Because Solidarity is following the superior strategy of Gandhi and Nehru (in 1937) — which resulted in the Indian Congress membership growing from under half-a-million members to almost 5-million members within a few years) it is the Solidarity strategy and not the negative tactics of the NIC that will soon triumph fully in the Indian community.

This is the most important lesson of the elections, which lesson has obviously been ignored by all pro-UDF commentators.

CSO: 3400/2198

NPP-SOLIDARITY COALITION BID ENDS IN 'BITTER FEUD'

Durban POST NATAL in English 12-15 Sep 84 p 8

[Article by Dennis Pather]

[Text] An eleventh hour bid to form a coalition between the ruling National People's Party and the Opposition Solidarity Party in the House of Delegates collapsed in Cape Town on Monday after bitter disagreement over the distribution of portfolios and senior positions.

The deadlock in the day-long discussions, chaired by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has intensified the rivalry between both groups and could stifle Government hopes of a smooth start to its new tricameral parliamentary system.

The leaders of both parties yesterday blamed each other for the breakdown in talks, and held out little hope for reconciliation in the immediate future.

NPP leader Mr Amichand Rajbansi, whose party won a slender 18-17 lead in the recent elections yesterday accused Solidarity chairman Mr Pat Poovalingam of using "flimsy excuses" for sabotaging the unity talks.

"We adopted a very conciliatory stance and were prepared to concede no fewer than nine portfolios and positions in both the House of Delegates and the President's Council to Solidarity. But they were not interested in unity."

Solidarity leader Dr J.N. Reddy, however, claimed his party was not prepared to enter into any arrangement with the NPP "that would serve little purpose in the end."

"As far as we are concerned, the areas causing the greatest concern in the Indian community are education and housing. We wanted control of these two important portfolios, but Mr Rajbansi would not budge."

It is learnt that Mr Heunis, whom both sides described as an "honest broker" in the talks, was upset at the outcome, and strongly criticised members of the Solidarity delegation for their stance during the discussions.

Mr Heunis would not comment.

Monday's bid for unity was a sequel to a meeting of Solidarity's executive in Durban last week which discussed and unanimously rejected overtures from the NPP for a coalition.

After their executive meeting last week, Mr Poovalingam told Post that the overtures were rejected "because Mr Rajbansi planned to use a coalition to muzzle us."

"He is desperate for a coalition only to stop us exposing certain irregularities that would have embarrassed him and his party," he said.

At Monday's talks, both parties initially agreed on a declaration of intent to form a coalition, but later clashed strongly over the distribution of portfolios and senior positions in the Chamber and President's Council.

According to Mr Rajbansi, the NPP had "bent over backwards" to accommodate Solidarity by offering them two out of four portfolios in the Council of Ministers.

In addition, the NPP offered Solidarity three positions on the President's Council, deputy and assistant chairmanship of the House and the position of deputy leader of the House.

"But they wished to dictate to us which portfolios in the Council of Ministers they should get, and that was not acceptable," he said.

Dr Reddy said Solidarity planned to issue a formal statement on the talks.

Solidarity, however, was insistent on controlling education and housing because these were two "sensitive areas" affecting Indian people.

"We were not prepared to join them, and then be seen to be co-responsible for adverse or unpopular decisions taken in these two vital areas," said Dr Reddy.

CSO: 3400/2198

GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC POLICY CRITICIZED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Sep 84 p 6

[Text]

**THE Government's economy axe could worsen unemployment and increase the numbers of discontented youths on the street corners of the townships, warned a leading Cape Town businessman yesterday.**

"The man in the street has been told if he does not tighten his belt now, more painful restrictions will be necessary in the future," said Mr D J Lock Davis in his chairman's address at the annual meeting of the Southern Life Association.

"South Africans will respond more rapidly if the Government too is seen to be controlling its own spending," he said.

"The pessimistic view which the lower income groups have of the future should not be depressed to the point of

hopelessness," he said.

"South Africa suffers from massive unemployment on the one hand and an acute shortage of skills on the other.

"Increasing the numbers of disaffected youths on the street corners of the townships can have very serious implications, especially in the volatile situation which exists in many areas of the country at this time."

South Africa's resources should be used to create as many jobs as possible. Investment capital should be channelled into labour intensive fields, but skills training should also be one of the highest national priorities.

Skills training, however, depended on material received from the formal educational

system and it was disquieting that unrest still abounded in black schools and that white South Africa was generally ignorant of the issues involved.

"The symptoms of disorder — stone throwing, arson and rioting — mark the disease of discontent with inferiority and impatience at the apparent lack of progress in the vital areas of education and skills training."

Spending per head on black education was still only a fraction of that spent on white education and the private sector knew only too well that it could be only truly effective in contributing to economic growth and a stable society if the problem of black education was seriously addressed by the Government.

CSO: 3400/2191

## POOVALINGAM COMMENTS ON VOTER APATHY REPORTED

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 7 Sep 84 p 3

[Text]

"If the NIC really wished to show how strong it is among the Indian people it would have contested the elections on the basis of a boycott vote - i.e. its Members of Parliament would have declined to enter parliament - and if the NIC really had the support it would have won sufficient seats to nullify the House of Delegates (Indian house).

"The NIC's failure to follow this step can be ascribed only to one reason, its fear of a poor showing in the elections.

"It has rather decided to claim every negative vote in its favour which is a ridiculous claim.

"There are, of course, a number of reasons for the poor turnout. The first obviously is the unsatisfactory nature of the constitution - every section of Indian public opinion from Solidarity to the NPP to the NIC has condemned the tri-

cameral parliament for leaving out the Africans and for being based on a segregatory basis. The second most important factor was the call of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to the Indian community not to vote. A great number of Indians decided to heed that call because of the close understanding between Indians and Africans in Natal and because of the respect that most Indians in Natal have for Chief Buthelezi (who incidentally is constantly being attacked by the UDF to whom the NIC is affiliated).

"Thus the many Indians who heeded Chief Buthelezi's call would, at the same time, be antagonistic to the NIC.

"Apart from the NIC there were two other organisations that also called for a stay-away at the polls, namely, the Unity movement and the Black Consciousness movement.

"Other factors were

the unwise move of the government in detaining some members of the Black Consciousness movement, Unity movement and NIC.

"Where the NIC scored was in blatant intimidation which was contrary to the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and is undemocratic in its nature.

"A study of voting patterns in democratic countries shows that the ordinary voter is apathetic. It is extremely difficult to get the ordinary voter to the polls. And the NIC is well aware of this fact - that is why they decided not to participate in any way in the elections - it would have shown up their weaknesses and they would not have been able to rely on the so-called boycott vote."

And added Mr Poovalingam: "A most important factor was the fact that there was not enough experience in electioneering -

Solidarity for example was a new party that not only had to build its organisation rapidly but also had to build branches out of the blue. The voters' rolls were out of date and it was impossible to track down a large number of voters who were registered.

"The time given to the candidates to prepare for the election (5 weeks) was ridiculous in the circumstances.

"In a highly sophisticated country like the USA, who have had democratic institutions for almost 200 years, most American voters do not go to the polls. In the last 2 presidential elections just over 50 per cent voted and less than 50 per cent voted for House of Representatives in 1982.

"As Solidarity grows stronger so will the community more and more shed its apathy and follow the policy of Solidarity - namely, of critical participation."

VIEWS OF NATAL'S ADMINISTRATOR-ELECT REPORTED

Durban POST NATAL in English 12-15 Sep 84 p 8

[Article by Kanthan Pillay]

[Text] Radcylffe Macbeth Cadman, Natal's Administrator-elect, doesn't seem to fit the picture of a man who has been nominated to fill one of the most difficult offices in the country.

By accepting the appointment, he is treading unexplored ground. He is not yet aware of the manner in which the proposed second and third tiers of government will operate.

But when interviewed over the weekend, he saw his return to public life after a seven-year absence from the political scene as a personal challenge and an opportunity to be at the forefront of changes which he believes are taking place today.

"I can't really say what direction and form any change will take. I can merely express broad views as to trends which I think are likely to eventuate."

Natal, he said, had the highest proportion of the Indian community in South Africa and a large part of his work would directly affect the Indian community.

"I expect of course to come into contact with representatives of the Indian community. I will certainly try to encourage such contact although I have not had a chance to do so yet; until a few days ago, I believed I had retired from public life.

"I know Mr J.N. Reddy well from over the years but I have not met the other leading personalities yet."

What did he see as being the problem areas he would encounter, considering Natal's diverse population?

"I think this province has a more disparate population mix than any other province.

"We have the largest proportion of the Indian people; we have the Zulu people who are the largest homogenous black group in the country; we have an established and fairly sizeable white community; we have a settled coloured community as well.

"This to some may seem a problem. To others, it would seem to be an interesting challenge and I go along with this. I have found, in my public life, that there is a great deal of personal goodwill among people if they allow it.

"If that does exist, if people are allowed to talk to each other in a friendly and dispassionate way as a starting point, it is amazing what gaps can be bridged even though you may have two leading personalities starting from quite far apart.

#### Solution

"I think in this province we have that. Although public utterances from time to time may suggest that groups are poles apart, where self-interest demands that some accommodation be reached, more often than not a solution can be found.

"The workings of the old President's Council showed that. The final product may not be to everyone's liking but it is something we have never had before.

"What is the new system in essence? It is the granting of parliamentary political rights to three million people who did not have it before. And if that's not a step forward, what is? Whether it's perfect or not or whether one happens to agree with it or not, it can't be denied that it is a change, and who knows what may emerge from there?"

One of the issues which the Administrator-elect will have to deal with on assuming office is the question of the second access road to Chatsworth. The matter was submitted to the outgoing Administrator, Stoffel Botha, for resolution, but is unlikely to be resolved until Mr Cadman takes office. It is also an issue which Mr Cadman is aware of, and is not willing to commit himself on at this stage.

"I am aware of the issue, but right now, what information I do have is in my capacity as a member of the Natal Parks Board which controls the Stainbank Nature Reserve. So I am not really in a position to say at this stage what action will be taken.

"Obviously it is a matter which will require some grappling with and one which I'm afraid will have to wait until I'm firmly in the hot seat before I'm in a position to comment on."

Turning to relations with KwaZulu, he acknowledged that this would form a difficult and important part of his duties, but he envisaged a good working relationship with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Government.

"I've known Chief Buthelezi well for a number of years. Our personal relationship has always been most cordial. We have, of course, differed publicly over some issues--it would have been surprising if we hadn't--but my personal relationship with him is good.

"I have also sat on the Parks Board with Professor Luthuli of the University of Ngoye. So I am not unknown to the KwaZulu Government and they are not unknown to me. We have a good relationship, and I hope that that may continue.

#### Differences

"When you have two governmental authorities like the Provincial authorities and the KwaZulu Government with different constituencies--and I use that in the broad sense--there are going to be differences of opinion, but I am quite sure we can establish good relations."

Returning to the role of the Indian community, Mr Cadman said he saw it as being increasingly important.

"With the establishment of the tricameral system, the Indian community has, as it were, arrived.

"They will be part of the governmental structures, they will be Ministers, they will be part of an established authority. Now if they are in that position at the top, it seems quite logical that they will have that standing all the way down the structure. I can't see it being otherwise."

CSO: 3400/2198

TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATIONS DETAILED

Johannesburg IIR INFORMATION SHEET in English Jul 84 pp 3-6

[Editorial feature: "South African Trade Unions and Their International Affiliations"]

[Text]

As the topic of international affiliations is an extremely broad one, it is necessary, within the constraints of an editorial, to focus on specific aspects only. The purpose of this editorial, therefore, is to highlight certain areas concerning the relationship between some South African trade unions and their international affiliations, with particular attention being given to the revival of the IMF (SACC).

There are three world union confederations, namely the ICFTU, the WCL and WFTU. The WCL, established in 1920, initially had a strong Christian orientation but has now become more secular and supports many socialist principles. The WCL's 1973 membership figure stood at 15,2 million;<sup>1</sup> whereas the WFTU, a communist organisation controlled by the USSR, claims membership of 190 million.

The ICFTU's affiliated national union federations are considered to be democratic, and free or independent of their governments. These national federations include Britain's TUC, Germany's DGB and South Africa's CUSA. In 1982, 132 organisations in 93 countries, with a combined membership of 85 million, were affiliated to the ICFTU. The objectives of this confederation include:

To

- promote the interests of workers;
- strive for higher living standards, full employment and social security;
- assist in organising workers everywhere and "to assist their organisations in obtaining recognition as free bargaining agents";<sup>2</sup>
- oppose dictatorships, discrimination on grounds of race, colour, creed or sex;
- defend basic human and trade union rights; and
- to promote disarmament and peace.

In relation to South Africa, the ICFTU, which has a South African co-ordinating committee, has issued statements concerning, amongst other areas, trade union rights, detentions, and legislation. A conference in Germany at the beginning of this year recommended that the ICFTU updates its Programme of Action supporting "the independent Black trade union movement in South Africa."<sup>3</sup> The confederation said the "growth and strengthening" of this movement was the most effective means "for the repressed majority in South Africa to gain freedom and justice and to abolish apartheid without undue violence and bloodshed."<sup>3</sup>

Areas covered by the proposed updated programme included:

- Financial assistance;
- approaches to management by unions in a company's home country, especially concerning collective bargaining rights and settlement of disputes;
- prevention of emigration to South Africa;
- publicity relating to achievements and problems of South Africa's independent Black trade union movement;
- economic pressure on South Africa; and
- political support.

Each of the world confederations has International Trade Secretariats (ITSs). The ICFTU's trade secretariats operate independently of it, but close co-operation does exist between the ITSs and the umbrella body. Examples of such ITSs are the IMF, IUF, FIET, MIF and ITGLWF. The WCL's and WFTU's trade secretariats are not independent of their respective confederations. Douwes Dekker quotes Neuhaus' perception of the objectives of ITSs as being to "fight for economic and social justice in all countries, for the creation of jobs and better working conditions, especially in developing countries. They oppose the suppression of trade unions and workers, the violation of human and trade union rights and discrimination of any kind by employers or governments."

In their attempts to promote international labour standards, especially freedom of association, the ITSs have, amongst other actions, organised international solidarity in the form of product boycotts and pressure on multinational companies during disputes, in response to requests from affiliates. They have also co-ordinated union activities relating to wages and conditions of employment on an international basis. This latter activity has been accomplished through the establishment of World Councils in a multinational company, for example the Toyota and Nissan World Councils.

The ITSs do not confine their activities to assistance with dispute resolution. They also share information on a variety of topics ranging from training of shop stewards to health and safety matters, to worker education. Some ITSs, including the IMF have emphasised the racial issue in South Africa and have expressed their opposition to apartheid in no uncertain terms. A case in point is the IMF's Herman Rebhan's statements during his recent visit to South Africa. (See discussion of the IMF (SACC) below).

A number of South African trade unions are affiliated to ITSs. They include unions in the metal; mining; commercial; garment, textile and leather; transport; press; and building sectors. The only ITSs which currently have South or Southern African co-ordinating or regional councils are the IMF, FIET and IUF. Other ITSs have representatives for the whole of Africa. In 1982 the AFL-CIO sent a delegation to South Africa with a view to establishing a unit in this country through the AALC. This was, however, a sensitive issue for some emerging unions, as there were allegations that the AFL-CIO was under the influence of the US Government and even the Central Intelligence Agency.<sup>13</sup>

Some relevant examples of ITS involvement in South Africa include:

- The exerting of pressure through the IMF on some overseas parent companies during recognition negotiations in 1981;<sup>4</sup>
- IMF exerted pressure during the Volkswagen dispute in 1982;
- the exertion of successful pressure through the IMF and the Italian Federation of Metalworkers during the Alfa Romeo/NAAWU dispute in 1983;
- Germany's IG Metall has recently assisted NAAWU in its dispute with BMW<sup>4</sup>;
- the ITGLWF visited South Africa last year in an unsuccessful attempt to resolve the rivalry between garment unions;
- the SATS/GWU dispute in 1982 received international attention in the form of letters and telegrams to two Ministers and the submission of written evidence by the ITF to the SATS committee of inquiry into its labour relations;
- the ITSs have also lodged a number of protests with the South African Government about the detention of trade unionists.

In 1982 CUSA joined the ICFTU after having maintained contact with the confederation since CUSA's inception. It is the only South African federation affiliated to a world confederation. CUSA's policy regarding international affiliations states:

"CUSA believes in international unionism and will maintain contact with organisations and seek assistance from them wherever it requires such assistance. But, we will develop our own solutions to South Africa's problems. Manipulation of affairs in South Africa by these agencies will not be tolerated, nor will we be dictated to adopt postures and positions which do not have the support of our membership."<sup>5</sup>

According to Phiroshaw Camay,<sup>6</sup> CUSA's general secretary, the major motivation for his federation joining the ICFTU was to facilitate international worker solidarity. Seven of CUSA's member unions have international affiliations.<sup>1 & 7</sup>

According to Des East of MICWU, TUCSA, as a general principle, does not dictate to its unions on international affiliations. TUCSA's 1983/84 Official Trade Union Directory listed 15 of its member unions as having international affiliations, with MICWU being a recent addition to this list.

Des East said in an interview that the most important benefit from international affiliations is access to the vast pool of international expertise and knowledge, especially relating to areas such as training, technology, the shorter working week and health and safety. These affiliations also provide communication links, through foreign trade unions, to multinationals, he said. Regarding international union solidarity, Mr East felt that in some cases it could swing the balance of power a little between employers and employees. MICWU had no real opposition to local unions receiving funds from overseas, he said, as long as these funds were not utilised to recruit members, especially when absence of union dues was cited as a benefit to entice new members.

FOSATU's recently issued statement on its international policy listed the following reasons for its commitment to international worker contact:

- To obtain international worker solidarity "against the economic, social and political aggression of workers."<sup>9</sup> This, according to FOSATU, includes financial assistance for the establishment of a union, i.e. initially for operating expenses, then for development of structures and facilities, and finally for special projects after these first two stages have been achieved. FOSATU has stated its objection to foreign organisations utilising financial assistance "to create dependency and division"<sup>9</sup> amongst South African workers. According to Brian Fredricks,<sup>10</sup> NAAWU's regional secretary and now the IMF (SACC)'s secretary, local unions are wary of international affiliations for this very reason.

For FOSATU the term "international solidarity" also encompasses gaining expertise and obtaining information from international sources on subjects such as health and safety. This expertise and knowledge would, however, have to be adapted to the South African situation, the statement said;

- to counter the power of multinational companies. This, according to FOSATU, would necessitate a unified approach by unions internationally in moving towards uniform wages and working conditions;
- to support workers in other countries;
- "to ensure that the institutions of the international trade union movement are not being used by anti-worker forces to create divisions and a loss of independence within the South African worker movement."<sup>9</sup>
- To assist with the exerting of international pressure on apartheid "to bring about social justice and a truly democratic society."<sup>9</sup>

The reason for FOSATU itself not having joined a world confederation is, according to a source, because FOSATU feels it is not sufficiently representative of South African workers. The federation's policy enlarges upon this by stating "only one unified national centre"<sup>9</sup> should affiliate to a world confederation.

Much interest has centred around the decline and recent revival of the IMF (SACC). 1975 saw the establishment of the IMF (SACC) which arose from the IMF's concern that Black workers in South Africa were being exploited by multinational companies. Founder members of this council were established unions such as SABS, SAEWA and AEU (which were longstanding affiliates of the IMF at that stage), and emerging unions such as EAWU, MAWU, NUMARWOSA and UAW.<sup>12</sup> The main aim of this council was to co-ordinate the activities of all metal unions in South Africa.

Perhaps the most prominent issues which led to the collapse of the council in 1980 were the leaders' inability to resolve the race issue and the question of bargaining levels.

At the IMF's 25th World Congress in 1981 a resolution on South Africa was passed which called upon IMF affiliates in South Africa to "join forces and fight with their combined strength for the full realisation of trade union rights, against apartheid and for a strong, independent, non-racial movement of all South African metalworkers."<sup>14</sup> The IMF also promised "full support" to Black metalworkers in this country to achieve equal rights.

In 1982 the AEU and SAEWA were expelled from the IMF because of their racial policies – charges which were rejected by the general secretary of SAEWA, Ben Nicholson.

The Council was eventually revived at the beginning of 1983. At a conference in March 1984 10 metal unions, representing 200 000 workers, affirmed decisions taken at meetings during 1983 concerning the re-establishment of the IMF (SACC). These unions were SABS, MAWU, MICWU, SEAWU, EIWUSA, NAAWU, FMU, EAWUSA, RTEAWU and SATWU. Mr Ike van der Watt of SABS was elected president of the council and Mr Brian Fredricks as secretary of its permanent office in South Africa.

The major aims and functions of the council include the following:

- "To promote understanding and co-operation between all metalworkers and between the organisations to which they belong;
- to strive for fair and equal employment, training and promotion opportunities for all metalworkers;
- to study and inquire into international labour relations so as to improve the working conditions and welfare of SA metalworkers;
- to establish trade union educational programmes, and sponsor seminars on national and international labour relations, economics and other problems;
- to endeavour to resolve jurisdictional and demarcation problems between member unions;
- to work for the extension of trade union rights, in particular of collective bargaining rights, to all SA workers;
- to involve itself in any matters affecting metalworkers and their organisations;
- to work with any other trade union body whose aims and objectives are in conformity with IMF objectives; and

- to inform the IMF on developments in SA, to carry out IMF decisions and to co-operate with the IMF affiliates in other parts of Africa."

According to Herman Rebhan, the IMF's general secretary, the SACC will result in increased overseas pressure and support for the development of unions in South Africa's metal industries. Furthermore, during his opening address at the March 1984 conference, Mr Rebhan urged workers to "advance"<sup>11</sup> the demand for the abolition of apartheid in accordance with IMF policy.

At this conference, the Johannesburg Declaration was adopted and incorporated the following resolutions:

To

- Implement a non-racial policy aimed at eliminating discrimination in labour, as well as in social, economic and political matters which affect workers;
- continue with the organisation of metal industries but not "actively" recruit members from unions already affiliated to the IMF. In this regard the council will develop guidelines and will also have its own dispute settling machinery to resolve organisation and demarcation disputes;
- present common demands during negotiations, based on sound research;
- create international links.

According to Brian Fredricks, the IMF (SACC)'s immediate objective is to establish uniform wage demands as this is the most common goal. Thereafter attempts will be made to obtain the co-operation of all workers on the shopfloor. This, Mr Fredricks acknowledges, is a long term goal as it will be difficult to reconcile different interests. He also sees the abolition of apartheid as one of the council's main priorities.

Regarding financial assistance, Mr Fredricks said the IMF "will not predetermine the struggle" in South Africa, but will rather provide financial aid and then allow local unions to develop in the direction workers desire. He also hoped the SACC would become financially independent of the IMF as soon as possible.

Mining unions in Southern Africa are on the verge of forming a Southern African federation of mineworkers. This proposed federation is to include the NUM and FMU from South Africa, as well as unions from Lesotho, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In an interview Cyril Ramaphosa, NUM's general secretary, said it would strengthen these unions' position if a united front could be presented to employers and to the MIF of which NUM is an affiliate. Ultimately an African federation is envisaged which would involve mining unions from other African countries. BAMCWU, although not presently involved in the proposed federation, has verbally supported it.

Speaking on NUM's affiliation to the MIF, Mr Ramaphosa said the major reason behind his union's decision to affiliate was international solidarity. Issues which were likely to be raised with the MIF included education, health and safety

matters, conditions of employment, and the apartheid system. In addition, international affiliations were a source from which knowledge and skills could be gained.

What then, are the implications of international unionism for industrial relations in South Africa? The availability of overseas funds appears to have played a significant role in the general development of some unions, and will probably continue to do so.<sup>16</sup> Furthermore, local unions acknowledge that South Africa does not exist in a vacuum, drawing from the experience and expertise of international unions, but adapting knowledge and skills to South Africa's particular circumstances.

To date international pressure on multinational companies with South African subsidiaries seems to have only modest success as can be seen from examples of such action previously mentioned. This could perhaps change if South African workers adopt a more unified approach, especially in the light of the unity talks and the IMF (SACC). It must, however, be borne in mind that the success of pressure is dependent on a number of factors, such as the strength of the ITS, and, more importantly, that of the local unions. Unity amongst all South African workers seems a long way off, though, and rivalry between some unions seems set to continue for the foreseeable future.

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CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT'S POPULATION POLICY

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 29 Aug 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Government's Population Policy is Suicide for Afrikaners"; entire report published in boldface]

[Text] In its most recent newsletter, SABRA [South African Bureau of Racial Affairs] refers to a pronouncement by the President's Council that one of the most serious threats to South Africa is a population explosion. This population explosion, however, is only applicable to non-white populations according to SABRA, because the whites are faced not with an explosion but, on the long term, with a population decrease.

A population explosion, and subsequently overpopulation, starvation and unemployment are some of the new disasters which will strike the population of South Africa in the future. That threat is presented as just as serious, or even more so, as the refusal of unions abroad to unload our export products and the boycotts on oil, trade, arms and sports which will affect white Afrikaners if they don't give up their sovereignty on September 3.

In their public statements the members of the President's Council who discovered that threat pass over the fact that the population explosion of the white population stopped already a long time ago and that it is facing an alarmingly declining growth. The white birth rate decreased by over 30 percent from 1970 to 1979 and is currently so low that a long term decrease, and not an explosion, is imminent.

To cause a white population explosion, women now entering childbearing age ought to be motivated to produce an average of four children during their childbearing period. Approximately five generations after the end of this century, the white population would then amount to at least 50 million. However, the true prospects are entirely the reverse.

The average number of children per white mother today is only just about two, and if these mothers were to comply with the current appeal to produce only two children, the population would decrease rather than increase.

If, for example, the approximate 1.2 million white mothers of the year 2,000 were to produce only one child on the average, and their daughters after them likewise, then five generations later there would only be 37,000 white mothers left to procreate.

If the President's Council thus is sounding the alarm about a population explosion, it probably intends to address the black population. The estimated birth rate of blacks is still about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as great as that of whites, and the number of children per mother is probably over four.

In non-white populations the explosion has not halted yet, for a far-reaching change in their philosophy of life and their way of living still has to occur. In spite of the optimistic prediction that non-white birth rates will decrease, estimates nevertheless indicate that the white share in the total SA population will decrease from 1/6th now to 1/10th twenty years after the end of this century.

Much has been made of the fact that the Indian and Colored birth rate has decreased in the previous decade. On this ground many whites foster the hope that Coloreds will never exceed whites in numbers. However, the numbers were considerably higher than those of whites before the sharp decrease started. The transition from sustained high to sustained low birth rates are, moreover, related to a permanent acceptance of new ways of thinking and new values, and it is an open question whether the decrease of the seventies should be attributed to such change or rather to intensified vaccination campaigns.

During the first three years of the current decade all birth rates have apparently risen again: that of whites by less than 1 percent, of Coloreds by almost 8 percent and of Indians by 5 percent.

The almost 600,000 Colored women of childbearing age produced a total number of 76,550 children in 1982 as compared to a total of 76,586 children for the 1 million white women in the same age group.

When we talk about a population explosion in South Africa, we must remember the following facts:

--The white population explosion has already stopped; its youth continues to decrease through high-school age, and the number of mothers able to give birth will also decrease starting at the end of the century.

--Whites throughout the world are no longer replacing themselves and, with current trends, will only make up 1/8th of the world population toward the end of the next century. Thus the idea of replenishing the white population through immigration on the long term is not viable.

(The United States, which earlier on obtained over 80 percent of its immigrants from Europe, now gets less than 20 percent from there and the rest from South- and Central America, Asia and Africa.)

--As enterprisers and employers, whites contribute considerably toward the increase of the standard of living of Third World nations, and a sustained white growth thus is of interest to everyone in Southern Africa.

--The various predictions made in the past about overpopulation, starvation and certain disasters have not been proven true. The conditions in which Third World nations live today have improved during the past decades: food, health, life expectancy and even the availability of sources of aid have generally moved to a higher level,. Those are the results of human intellectual efforts to cultivate new sources and means for the solution of problems of existence.

The population policy pursued by the Department of Health during the past decade and now also prescribed by the President's Council amounts to national suicide for the Afrikaner nation. It is curious that the advocates of integration and black majority government urge the exact same identical policy for everyone regardless of race or nation. By submitting to that pressure the Afrikaner will ultimately eliminate himself from all groups.

8700

CSO: 3401/136

TREURNICHT ANNOUNCES FIGHT AGAINST NEW CONSTITUTION

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 20 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] As long as there exists in South Africa a white populace aware of its mission and with a passion for freedom, the fight against a degrading and enslaving constitution will continue, says Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the CP.

Dr Treurnicht, who spoke at the opening meeting of the Transvaal CP Congress in Pretoria's city hall, said constitutions can be changed. And the constitution under scrutiny will be changed in order to meet the demands of freedom with justice.

To those who ask whether there is anything else that can be done, he would ask: can you follow this course honorably?

"If you cannot or will not follow it honorably, then there is only one honorable course for a people who will not be buried in shame. It is the path of responsibility to the generations to come and to the sacrifices which have been made; We must never give in! Never! Never!"

Dr Treurnicht said the Afrikaners who have already endured so much hardship will never be content with a document which denies their sovereignty. A people that risks ignominious surrender with the Unification Peace does not throw in the towel after one political battle. Such a people cannot heroically accept enslavement nor can it allow itself to be dissolved in a multiracial nation.

Dr Treurnicht said a person is not a Nationalist just because he belongs to the NP. You are a Nationalist if you care about yourself and are proud of what is noble in the history of your people. A person is a Nationalist if he cherishes the freedom of his people. If the identity of your people is precious, and you even want to preserve certain laws, then you are a Nationalist. You are a Nationalist if you want to be governed by your own people.

"You are not a Nationalist if you abandon control of your own education, and scorn the conservative part of your population, and want to enter into a coalition with outsiders. What kind of Nationalism is that?" Dr Treurnicht said.

With reference to the economic situation, Dr Treurnicht said it is in a critical state. Among businessmen--even those who support the government--there reigns a crisis of confidence. There is distrust of the government's handling of its own financial affairs. Factory capacity is back to the low level of the recession years, 1975 and 1976.

In particular, pensioners and the lower income groups are especially suffering from the current situation. Some are even suffering privation as a result of the devaluation of the rand. He is earnestly concerned about this matter, Dr Treurnicht explained.

Dr Treurnicht said the economic situation is already leading to more bankruptcies, decreases in business activity, and increasing unemployment. Unemployment brings with it social and political problems in a country which is already afflicted by unrest in certain areas.

"If the government intends to take this upon itself, to enforce equal standards for whites and non-whites, then we can prepare ourselves for an increase in government expenditures which will take both our breath and our purses away. Narrowing the wage gap and equalizing wages and salaries without an appropriate adjustment of subsidies in housing, transportation and health services is discrimination against the whites and will lead to the impoverishment of the whites.

"Narrowing the wage gap without an increase in the gross national product is a fateful step for the economy of South Africa. The government's obsession with equality is going to mean inequality for many whites," the CP leader stated.

With reference to the Law Prohibiting Mixed Marriages and the Immorality Act, Dr Treurnicht said he is in principle in favor of preserving these laws and has so testified to the select committee on these laws.

Verwoerd remains in place despite all the attacks on it.

"Nkomati & Co." Again

Now that the dust surrounding the Nkomati circus has settled a little bit, it is all the more clear how correct the HNP's point of view was from the very beginning, concerning the so-called non-aggression treaty with Mozambique.

In the first place, a non-aggression treaty was unnecessary, as is clear from the fact that the ANC was driven out of Lesotho simply on the basis of stipulations in technical and trade agreements. In the second place, it is now clear that all the noise about "freedom" was just a pretext for burdening South Africa with the impossible task of getting Mozambique on its feet economically.

According to news reports, South Africa is supposed to get the Maputo docks going again, supply the railroads with rolling stock, which is supposed to be maintained by South Africa, and provide technical and other assistance. In exchange, South Africa will one day (no one knows when) be able to get power from Cahora Bassa at double the rate at which the power stations in the Transvaal can provide it.

This sort of transaction is characteristic of the South African government's administration, which has inflicted the current financial crisis on our country.

12620

CSO: 3401/137

COMMANDO TRAINING EXPANDED

Johannesburg PARATUS in Afrikaans Jul 84 p 8

[Article by Major R. von Moltke: "Zeerust Commando Gives its Side"]

[Text] Under the stipulations of the Defense Amendments Law of 1982, it became necessary to expand commando training. Consequently, Zeerust commando began training 169 recruits on 14 May 1984.

That commando is proud of the fact that they had 100 percent of the volunteers needed for the basic training. The enthusiasm among the men has not cooled off at any stage of the training; in fact, the more they have become adjusted to this new military life, the more they enjoy it.

At the end of the training, the leader of the commando, Commander Thys Basson, was overwhelmed with inquiries from members who would like to attend courses. Among these enthusiastic persons there were quite a few who at first had been very unhappy that they had to undergo military training at this stage of their lives.

The training that the men had was of very high quality and the commander and his staff performed their tasks exceptionally well. The camp was especially neat and well equipped and the food of the highest quality. Even those who thought that they would be longing terribly for Mom's cooking very soon lost their homesickness for that aspect of home!

For most of the men, the training in itself was not the only thing of significance. The new insight that they acquired while in the service of the commando forces and their vision of the special importance of each commando were very significant. The so widespread mistaken impression that the commando forces are a relatively unimportant part of the South African Army has certainly been eradicated from all these proud new members.

Doubts and misgivings about service in the commando forces are usually only the result of lack of knowledge and information. The 169 new members of the Zeerust commando are determined to make their full contribution on behalf of the defense of our country. They are enthusiastic about pursuing further training and eager to take their place from now on in the activities of the commando.

SADF OUTLINES MILITARY CALL-UP GUIDELINES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Sep 84 p 11

[Article by Mike Cohen]

[Text]

The official guidelines for the intake of immigrant national servicemen into the South African Defence Force were outlined in its monthly magazine *Paratus* yesterday.

*The Star* has been inundated with calls from the public since the announcement of service for permanent residents.

In a question and answer article the SADF gives details of provisions for military commitments.

The article says three groups of people are affected:

- Those to whom permanent resident permits were issued before April 19 1978 and who are aged between 15½ and 25.
- Those to whom permanent resident permits were issued between April 19 1978 and April 10 1982.
- Those to whom permanent resident permits have been issued since April 11 1982.

These people will automatically become South African citizens by naturalisation on October 11 this year.

For people who were issued permanent resident permits between April 19 1978 and April 10 1982 other provisions apply.

These automatically became South African citizens before or on April 10 1984 if on that date they were not older than 23 and have been ordinarily resident in South Africa for at least two years.

**PERMITS**

People to whom permanent resident permits have been issued since April 11 1982 automatically become South African citizens by naturalisation if they are not younger than 15½ and not older than 25 on the day they have been ordinarily resident in South Africa for five years.

The Defence Act (Act 44 of 1957) lays down guidelines for new male citizens and explains exactly who will be liable for national service. These people become liable within 30 days of becoming citizens.

Here are the SADF's answers to many questions:

- Males who become citizens this year and are 17 or older next year will be liable for national service in 1985. Those who subsequently become citizens will be called up in their 18th year.

● The exemption of those people who before amendment of the Citizenship Act stated that they did not intend becoming South African citizens when registering for national service, will fall away when they become citizens under the amended Act.

They will have to register for national service within 30 days of becoming South African citizens.

● New citizens who can obtain deferment from national service include those who will be attending school or serving apprenticeships. They can apply to the Exemption Board for deferment of call-up.

● Apprentices who wish to continue studies, who qualify for national service and who also qualify for deferment, must submit proof of registration as students or apprentices before the end of March 1985. These applications must be submitted annually.

#### CREDIT

● New South African citizens who have completed national service in their countries of origin will receive credit for their service on presentation of

documentary proof. Each case will be handled on merit.

● Those people who do not automatically become South African citizens by naturalisation and voluntarily become South African nationals before the age of 55 are obliged to register for national service.

The older citizens can be allocated only to commando units where the maximum service is 30 days in the first year and 12 days in subsequent years until the age of 55.

This provision will apply only in those areas where the system is applied for security reasons.

● A person who qualifies for South African citizenship will not necessarily lose his original citizenship.

Those people with dual citizenship must, however, obtain permission from the Department of the Interior if they wish to use a passport other than a South African passport.

● People who are younger than 15½ on the date they have been resident in South Africa for five years will become citizens upon reaching 15½.

REPORTAGE ON 'THUNDER CHARIOT' EXERCISE

'Enemy' Crushed

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by Colin Howell]

[Text] Lohatla--An "enemy" air force with a command post in Pretoria has been brought down to earth--but without a bang--in air battles with "own forces" during Exercise Thunder Chariot, the biggest war games to be staged in South Africa.

More than 11 000 soldiers have arrived at the P.W. Botha training area near Lohatla in the Northern Cape to take part in the exercise. Thunder Chariot's fuel bill alone has been put at R1 400 000.

But SAPA reports that the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys, yesterday defended the holding of a major conventional warfare exercise while the country was in economic difficulty.

Addressing the troops taking part in the exercise, Gen Geldenhuys said planning for the operation had started about three years ago.

The exercise had been called to test changes over the past three years in the army's approach to conventional warfare, he said.

Innovations had been made in the composition and control of conventional forces and equipment and their combat structures.

These changes had to be tested on a divisional scale.

"Live" ammunition is being used and about 75 fighter aircraft and bombers are taking part, reports Colin Howell.

The Citizen Force's 7 Infantry Division is in training and final preparations are underway for a four-day assault on "enemy" lines which starts on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, in a 12-day operation, the air force has become master of the skies in the battle zone.

"It was a very good exercise--there were some kills on both sides but the air force has ensured a favourable air situation over the territory where the army will be operating," said Col Con van Heyningen, Officer Commanding the 93 Technical Air Field Unit.

The force's performance was evaluated at "own forces" command post in Lohatla after post-flight briefings.

From a command post at Pretoria, the task of the "enemy" was to defend 31 "identified targets" in the war games zone.

Mirages, Impalas and Buccaneers will take part in a combined air and ground "attack" on Wednesday and helicopters will evacuate "casualties."

Only model aircraft will be used by the "enemy" during the final simulated battle.

Brigadier George Kruys, Commander of 7 Division, told newsmen at the army's battle school that the SA Army had "a reputation for being able to perform lightning operations in the Southern Africa context."

"We aim to get even better.

"While the exercise was designed primarily to test the army's speed and mobility, safety measures have been built in.

"We don't under any circumstances want to hit each other," Brig Kruys said. "Losses in training are like road accidents--bad news," the brigadier said.

In a training exercise on Saturday, members of 71 Motorised Brigade were involved in a dramatic attack on "enemy" positions. Two Canberra bombers--called up from Pretoria--dropped only one bomb each a few hundred metres ahead of the advancing "own forces" troops.

Nearly all the troops are Citizen Force soldiers and some members of the air force were mobilised with only 12 hours' notice being given.

Brig Kruys told military correspondents that fuel costs during the operation were likely to run to over R1 300 000. He could not supply figures of expected ammunition expenditure as this was classified information.

Asked to give the total cost of the exercise, he said this had not been calculated as it contained too many variables such as salaries and man hours.

## Army Apology to Press

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Colin Howell]

[Text]

**LOHATLA.** — A senior Defence Force spokesman has apologised for the poor arrangements made for the Press to cover the SADF's Exercise Thunder Chariot.

Earlier, military correspondents expressed their anger at the SADF's preferential treatment of the SABC, whose television

crew were flown round the battle school by helicopter, while newspaper journalists waited in vain for a briefing that never materialised.

Late last night the spokesman said arrangements were being made for a Press photographer to be taken over the battle area in a helicopter today.

Yesterday, newspaper photographers were assured by a Defence Force spokesman that they would "definitely be on helicopter flights" organised for the media.

However it was only the SABC men who were whisked to various camps set up in the 60km x 30km training area, enabling them to obtain aerial film shots and footage of tank crews and other armoured units preparing for today's final battle.

Other journalists waited in vain in the middle of the bush for a briefing by Brigadier George Kruys, Commander of 7 Division.

Brigadier G P Booysen, Commander of Medical Task Force Zulu, which is monitoring the exercise, commented last night on earlier reports that the legs of a soldier involved in an accident during the exercise had been amputated.

Brig Booysen said the reports were incorrect and the man's legs, as reported earlier, had not been fractured.

Plaster casts had been put on his legs but he had suffered soft tissue damage only.

The accident involved a soldier who was injured when a Ratel infantry armed vehicle he was sleeping under accidentally ran over his legs. He was treated at a field medical facility and later transferred to a Pretoria hospital.

Meanwhile, tension has reached fever pitch at the Army battle school as more than 11 000 troops prepare to launch the relentless three day assault on the "enemy".

The mock battle, in which only live ammunition is to be used, will bring to a climax South Africa's biggest conventional warfare exercise.

For many Citizen Force soldiers taking part, the final offensive will provide the first real insight into what modern warfare is all about.

In the field at the PW Botha training area yesterday,

troops relaxed.

While some rested in the shade, writing letters to loved ones, others told how they were looking forward to sniffing clean air and sleeping in a warm bed again.

More than 56 000 letters have been received by the 7th Division post office — set up in a tent — since the exercise started late in August.

No medals will be awarded for guessing who will win the battle, but the army says the "enemy's" strategy has been programmed in accordance with "known enemy doctrine".

At 4pm today, two motorised infantry brigades will simultaneously attack enemy targets code named "Grand Slam" and "Cobra One."

Three hours later, paratroopers will be dropped at other targets, "Long Jump," where "own forces" tanks will provide battle support.

During the night, two bridges will be constructed, existing ones reinforced and a helicopter administration block will be built.

A night offensive later in the week is sure to be one of the most spectacular moments of the exercise.

In the lull before the storm yesterday, troops said they were looking forward to "the real thing."

The Air Force will be providing air support for the "own forces" but the "enemy" will have to be content with model aircrafts because live ammunition is being used.

Temperatures are high in Lohatla as things hot up.

CSO: 3400/2184

## SIGNIFICANCE OF BOTHA'S 'SUPERPOWERS' STATEMENT ANALYZED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Sep 84 p 8

[Article by Benjamin Pogrand: "Is SA's 'Wind of Change' Blowing Towards Soviets?"]

[Text]

**A STRANGE** silence has descended over what must be among the most interesting speeches ever made by Mr P W Botha — a week ago, when he apparently put out a hand of friendship to the Soviet Union.

Last Friday night, when still Prime Minister, Mr Botha spoke at a banquet in Johannesburg of the SA Institute of International Affairs.

As reported the next morning on page one of the Rand Daily Mail he said South Africa was prepared to cooperate with the "superpowers" for the peaceful development of the sub-continent.

Although he did not specifically mention the Soviet Union in this regard, Political Correspondent Chris Freimond drew the logical conclusion that this was obviously what he was getting at. In the same vein, Mr Botha was no doubt also referring to China, which has also had its special interests in Southern Africa.

Freimond said the speech "could rank as one of the most significant statements of Mr Botha's career".

An immediate reason for interest is that Mr Botha's statement comes against the background of his Government's track record in dealing with the Soviets. Anti-

communism is a fervent creed to the Government, both for political reasons and out of the Calvinist religious outlook which underpins Afrikaner thinking.

For the past nearly four decades, since the Nationalists came to power, the Soviet Union has been viewed and treated as the devil incarnate. The Soviet Embassy was expelled as long ago as 1956, but even this has not halted the incessant warnings about the red peril.

As we all know, right up to the present time it is a key element of Government policy to warn of a "total onslaught" being waged against South Africa by the Soviet Union and its minions. And in South West Africa/Namibia too: the reds are blamed for being behind Swapo's war.

On the domestic front, the Communist Party of South Africa was declared illegal 34 years ago. The fierce armoury of laws passed in the name of destroying communism has been an effective tool to strike down opponents of apartheid whether they are communists or even known anti-communists.

Hence any suggestion that the Botha Government might be willing to lie down with the Soviets is noteworthy, and indeed astonishing.

What Mr Botha said in his speech was: "If the objective

(of superpower involvement in the sub-continent) should be the furthering of peace and prosperity ... South Africa could not but welcome these activities and could even consider making available some of its not inconsiderable own resources towards the achievement of such aims."

South Africa, he said, would consider a "meaningful and constructive" understanding in terms of which it would not oppose the "justifiable global interests" of the superpowers — in return for the superpowers not endangering South Africa's "essential regional interests".

Still more, he said the Government had no objection to the superpowers assisting their "friends and allies" in Southern Africa in a meaningful way in order to ensure their stability and sustained development.

If, as seems to be so, Mr Botha is inviting the Soviet Union into the region, why should he be doing it?

It could be speculated that the Government has been profoundly impressed by the success, for itself, first of the "constructive engagement" policy enunciated by the Reagan Administration three years ago, and secondly by the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique signed in March this year.

In both instances there has been a marked lessening of

tension for South Africa.

In the case of constructive engagement the hectoring and attempts at forcing the Government to get rid of apartheid have been transformed into dialogue and attempts at persuasion. As this has coincided with Mr Botha's own steps to introduce elements of racial reform, the result thus far has been to place the South African Government in the unaccustomed position of enjoying some esteem in the West.

The Nkomati Accord has made its own contribution. Suddenly, the threat of guerrillas and terrorists from Mozambique on the eastern border has dwindled. The two countries are friends.

But the Government has made the awful discovery that Mozambique's economic problems are so horrendous that it is beyond the capacity of South Africa to do much to be of help, especially when South Africa is itself in the midst of drought, inflation and recession.

It doesn't seem the West, either, is able or willing to give what Mozambique — or for that matter, Angola and others in the region — need so much.

Add to this the Govern-

ment's belief — increasingly strongly held in the past few years — that the solution to Africa's political turmoil lies through economic and social betterment, and good reason can be found for being willing to invite in the Soviet Union.

On the strict condition, that is, that it comes in peace and not to undermine and to wage violence.

Instead of keeping the Soviet Union at arm's length, Mr Botha could be attempting a bold and imaginative initiative to draw it into the process of economic and social upliftment.

Of inestimable importance — and perhaps the most basic factor from Mr Botha's point of view — is that any form of "constructive engagement" with the Soviet Union would mean the termination of support for the underground African National Congress whose struggle against apartheid enjoys heavy material support from the Soviets.

It would also serve to deprive Swapo of much of its support and hence reduce the Namibian war — and it could provide a new framework for talking about removing the Cubans from Angola.

On the other hand, the domestic risks of trying to be

friendly towards the Soviet Union are great. Mr Botha's supporters could react with alarm and dismay.

For this reason alone, last Friday's speech could be a finger in the wind exercise, aimed at testing both Afrikaner opinion and the reaction of others, whether the Soviet Union itself or South Africa's traditional Western trading partners and friends of a sort.

If the wind blows too hard, it will be no great surprise if Mr Botha backs off.

Thus far there has been no public reaction from anyone, although plainly, there must be people in back rooms poring over the speech and assessing its implications. No doubt the Russians are also doing their analyses, to see what might be in it for them.

Therein lies the biggest weakness: not only is the Soviet Union a poor contributor of economic aid, but it is difficult to see what it might gain from entering into a friendship treaty with South Africa. More obvious is the influence it stands to lose by doing so.

But after Nkomati anything is possible. Perhaps the Red Flag will still fly in Pretoria.

# POLITICAL ATTITUDES OF INDIANS ASSESSED

Durban POST NATAL in English 5-8 Sep 84 p 13

[Article by Cassim Docrat: "Now the Challenge for Power Begins"]

[Text]

IN recent weeks, the Indian community had been subjected to a barrage of conflicting viewpoints concerning the first parliamentary elections for Indians and the issues and implications surrounding them.

The first general election for the House of Delegates last week should have been a giant step towards more meaningful participation for the Indian community. But on the contrary the Indians showed their rejection of the new constitutional dispensation in a massive stayaway with an average turnout of 20%, of which one third were special votes.

In view of the low election poll, serious thought is to be given to the credibility and legitimacy of the whole exercise.

If, for a moment, we put aside any emphasis or importance on a high or a low poll, the fact

remains that Indians will now be represented in Parliament through the House of Delegates.

Broadly speaking, the Indian election was fought by two groups, those who were prepared to participate in the new constitutional dispensation and those who were not prepared to take part.

Among the parties who did participate and found representation in the House of Delegates were National People's Party (18), Solidarity (17), Progressive Independent Party (1), and Independent candidates (4).

Though the election was dominated by the NPP and Solidarity, the election was largely fought on an individual basis and not on any concrete party platforms or programmes.

Many candidates had approached the electorate with the argument they were standing on the basis that this is an extension of their ser-

vices to the community in terms of pension, housing, education, health, and cultural needs.

This week when the new Constitution comes into operation, the whites, coloureds, and Indians will be among the most over-represented people in the world (308 MP's for seven million compared with Britain's 635 MPs for 56 million people). The blacks will have no representation at all in Parliament.

Looking at the House of Delegates itself, we find as, are not included.

To give validity to the above arguments the survey (at right) further showed more than 77% of the sample considered apartheid a threat to South Africa and about the same percentage identified themselves with the black population.

The challenge facing the UDF and its supporters would be to

move towards a more concrete and meaningful engagement concerning themselves now with the problem of political alternatives.

Whilst Solidarity and the National People's Party may not be able to initiate significant changes or dismantle apartheid as is their intention, there will be changes over the next five years, but these changes will be brought about by the House of Assembly because they deemed it necessary. The bulk of the activi-

ties of the House of Delegates would be confined to non-political issues, pension, health, education, cultural needs, community affairs, etc.

While there is no doubt the House of Delegates would make representations concerning the real political issues, eg, Group Areas Act, Mixed Marriage and Immorality Act, the point to be emphasised is that real political power lies in the hand of the House of Assembly.

### Political Attitudes of Indians in South Africa

University of Durban-Westville: Department of philosophy and political science, staff-student project.

The survey, a joint staff-student project, was carried out by the Department of Philosophy and Political Science. The aim of the survey was to assess the political attitudes of Indians in South Africa. Among other things, questions regarding the new constitution were included.

The sample was a purposive one in that houses were chosen both in the economic and sub-economic areas. Thus for this purpose Phoenix and Chatsworth were chosen, with unit 2 (Greenbury) representing the sub-economic and unit 6 (Rockford) representing the economic area in Phoenix. In Chatsworth unit 5 represented the sub-economic and unit 6 the economic area. Parlock and Reservoir Hills represent the plot owners while Overport and the Durban CBD represent flat dwellers.

The roads in each area were randomly selected and by using the same random test, the starting point in each road was determined. Systematic sampling was then used to select the houses, and the respondents were selected to participate in the survey, in accordance with a Kisch Scale.

The survey was carried out towards the end of June and in July.

Of the 300 questionnaires, 34 were spoilt papers after a cross random check was carried out in each of the areas that participated in the survey, leaving us with a sample of 266. The survey was open to persons over the age of 18 (i.e. those eligible to vote). Of the people interviewed, 57% were males and 41% females, 12.8% of the respondents were aged between 18-20, 21.8% between 31-40, 15% between 41-50, 5.6% between 51-60, and 2.6% were over 61.

The respondents included the following: professional (15.8%), semi-professional (4.1%), businessmen (1.1%), unemployed (1.9%), unskilled (5.6%), self-employed (1.5%), housewife (18.8%), pensioners (2.6%), services (9%), students and scholars (11.7%), clerics (9.4%), other (1.1%).

The educational qualifications of the respondents were as follows: 1.9% have no educational qualifications, 19.9% received primary school education, 52.3% had completed their secondary schooling, 9% attended a Technical College or College of Education, and 16.2% received a university education.

(1) The survey shows more than 50.4% of Indians do not understand the details of how the new constitution will work.

(2) Which political system do you think would be best for South Africa?

70.3% of the people interviewed considered a unitary system with voting rights for all to be the best political system for South Africa. 12.4% opted for the present system with independent homelands, 5.3% opted for the new constitutional dispensation with a fourth chamber for blacks. 3.4% of the respondents opted for an ethnic federation and 5.6% for a geographical federation, 0.8% for a confederation and 1.1% considered a socialist system to be best for South Africa.

(3) Change will come about in South Africa through: 62.1% of the respondents believed change would come about through evolutionary laws and 27% were of the view change would come about through revolutionary means.

(4) Majority rule is inevitable in South Africa: 53.8% of those interviewed agreed majority rule is inevitable in South Africa while 28% disagreed.

(5) Among those interviewed, 77% considered Apartheid a threat to South Africa.

(6) A Bill of Rights protecting minority interests is necessary under majority rule. 81% agreed.

(7) If South Africa concentrates first on economic development, political development would be easier. 57% agreed.

(8) Political changes must occur first. 33% agreed.

(9) Life in SA will improve over the next five years. 43% agreed.

(10) The occurrence of violence in South Africa will increase over the next five years. 51% agreed.

CSO: 3400/2184

## JUDICIAL SYSTEM'S INEQUITIES DEPLORED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Sep 84 p 8

[Editorial: "It Doesn't Make Sense"]

[Text]

**P**ASSING judgment on sentences imposed by courts has to be approached with extreme caution. The circumstances of one case compared with another can vary markedly. And, most importantly, the outside observer will not have had the grandstand seat of the judge or magistrate concerned in hearing the full evidence, the cross-examination of witnesses, a plea in mitigation and in observing the demeanour of the accused.

But even having noted all this it must be said that this week's sentences imposed on two young men in separate but linked trials create a sense of surprise.

Johannes Paulus Jooste, 22, was found guilty of murder, three counts of assault, malicious damage to property and theft. His chief offence was that he murdered a 15-year-old girl by driving over her twice with his car. The judge found extenuating circumstances.

Jooste was sentenced to a total of 10 years' imprisonment. That means if he behaves well he can qualify for release after about six years.

Jooste's partner, Jan Johannes Marx Welgemoed, 20, took part in the attack on the girl. He was found guilty of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, three charges of common assault, two charges of

damaging bicycles and a charge of theft.

He will not be going to jail. He was yesterday sentenced to five years' suspended, plus five cuts with a light cane.

By any standard, these were savage assaults, indeed so cruel that a young innocent died. The fact that the attackers are whites and the victims blacks can surely only exacerbate the gravity of the matter.

Yet 10 years for a killing, and a mere caning for the partner...

One way of throwing these sentences into sharper relief is the 10-year jail term currently being served by Barbara Hogan. She was sentenced in October, 1982, after already spending 13 months in detention, for high treason and for belonging to the African National Congress.

No less than the Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Dr Mike Rosholt, criticised the sentence a few hours after her trial: "Barbara Hogan's actions were unlawful, but did not involve the use of violence and were motivated by a desire for social justice in South Africa," he said.

But that is perhaps a passing observation. The real question in our violent society is how much value we place upon a human life, any human life. When courts pass sentence on killers, they make a statement on this.

PFP-LABOR ALLIANCE TALKS FAIL

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Sep 84 p 5

[Article by Chris Freimond: "PFP and Labour Alliance Bid on the Rocks"]

[Text]

AFTER days of simmering tension, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday it was now up to the Labour Party (LP) leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, to decide whether the PFP and the LP could share a strategy to oppose the National Party (NP).

The two leaders have been embroiled in a row seemingly centred around who will play the leading role in opposing NP policy.

Before the new Constitution was introduced, there were suggestions in some quarters that the PFP and the LP could work closely under the new system. Representatives of the two groups had talks aimed at this end.

But since the LP's massive election victory, the relationship has soured and now seems to be on the rocks.

Some PFP backers have attributed the breakdown to Mr Hendrickse's "arrogance" since his victory.

They point particularly to claims that the LP is now the "official Opposition" because it holds more seats in Parliament than the PFP, and the PFP should therefore join it.

They say that although the claims of more seats are correct, the LP is extremely unrepresentative of the coloureds, and in fact received significantly fewer votes in last month's election than the PFP did in the 1981 elections.

Recently, in a letter to Mr Hendrickse, Dr Slabbert sharply attacked the LP leader's attitude towards the PFP and Mr Hendrickse reacted with further verbal abuse against the PFP.

It now seems that the LP will become increasingly aligned with the National Party and the majority party in the (Indian) House of Delegates, and as such will be seen to be in opposition in Parliament to the PFP.

## CONSEQUENCES OF NEWSPAPER WAR EXAMINED

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 30 Aug 84 p 14

[Article by Professor Michael Savage: "The Public Is the Loser in Any Newspaper War"]

[Text]

A SERIOUS newspaper war is being waged at the moment between the Argus group and SAAN, a war which could threaten the very existence of the Cape Times.

Property agents are being used in the front line, and may be the unwitting tools of a strategy that could result in National Party newspapers dominating the English-medium newspaper market.

This current war could achieve objectives not even dreamed of during the corrupt days of the Citizen and the Information Department.

Most of South Africa sleeps through economic revolutions, at times awakening to blink its eyes at the extent of the monopolization of the economy. It re-awakens to mouth free-market slogans and then slumbers through waves of economic concentration that have led to a group of five companies controlling 54 percent of the total assets listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

### Vested interest

The public urgently needs to alert itself to the monopolistic tendencies of the Argus group and to examine whether the group's actions are in the public interest.

The Argus Company owns nearly 40 percent of SAAN and therefore has a vested interest in its well-being, yet it is engaging in actions which threaten to undermine the profitability of this 40 percent stake.

The battle it has begun may result in the English morning newspaper becoming economically crippled, and even forced out of the market, while the Argus group initially is able to work towards establishing a near monopoly.

Why is this seemingly senseless battle between Argus and SAAN taking place and what are its potential consequences?

First, the nature of the war has to be understood.

The initial move of the Argus Company was on

the Reef, where it is attempting to force the Sunday Express out of the market and so create a space for a Sunday edition of the Star.

### Argus cartel

It offered estate agents dramatic reductions in advertising rates if they undertook to advertise for the next five years only in the Star—reductions rumoured to be almost 75 percent below usual rates.

The Sunday Express has already lost most of its property advertising (reportedly worth R7 million a year) to the Saturday Star; and the Cape Times, through a similar Argus cartel agreement with local estate agents, may lose R2 million a year in advertising revenue.

In what may yet be ranked as one of South Africa's most hard-hitting editorials, the editor of the Sunday Express hit back at the Argus group's attempt to smash his newspapers financial base, stating: "We are appalled that this newspa-

per's brand of journalism should give way to the pallid cloned products of the Argus company. Whatever the weaknesses of the Sunday Express it is not the grey product of grey people... When the referendum came it was the Sunday Express that led the fight against a constitution that the Star had neither the conviction to support, nor the resolution to reject. Not for nothing has the Sunday Express won award after award, while the Argus company has become colloquially known as 'Aunty Argus'...."

The Argus Company has thrown millions of rand into its fight against SAAN and there is a rumour going around Cape Town that the (Cape) Argus has R40 million with which to kill the Cape Times.

### Journalists

In Cape Town the Argus has achieved an enormous inroad into property advertising, not by providing a better service but simply by slashing its advertising rates.

The SA Society of Journalists (SASJ) has condemned the Argus Company for attempting to destroy the Sunday Express and other newspapers by wresting their major source of income in an effort "to establish a monopoly of English-language newspapers".

The SASJ has called

for the Competition Board to step in. Whether it will — in light of its seeming preference to arbitrate around oligopolyism in the biscuit industry and florists trade — remains to be seen.

What the Rand Daily Mail editor, Mr Rex Gibson, has called a "Star Wars" battle is fast unfolding.

The Sunday Express and the Rand Daily Mail obviously are first on the Argus list of newspapers to be gobbled up, the Cape Times and the Mercury probably cannot be far behind.

The two main SAAN money spinners, the Financial Mail and the Sunday Times, at present are untouched, but what is at the end of the road? This brings me to my second question.

There must be considerable doubt that at the end of the road there will be a deliriously happy Argus monopoly.

It can be cogently argued that there is a decided prospect that any future antagonisms about an Argus monopoly will be orchestrated to help start and produce some appealing English-medium Citizen-type newspapers.

The Argus then will have to battle against such newspapers. Perhaps only five years or less down the road, the readers of this newspaper will have only the relatively insignificant decision of whether to

subscribe to the "pallid cloned products of the Argus company" or to a National Party-supporting newspaper.

### Ownership

Two final remarks need to be made. Deputy-Minister Mr John Wiley has long waged a battle about the nature of control of the English-medium press which, in his view, is dominated by the Anglo American Group.

He has raised significant issues concerning ownership and control of major companies in the South African economy. However, he has done this on a wholly politically, partisan basis. Now he should begin his excursion into the mainstream of our economy and examine whether the ruling party approves of, and connives in producing, monopolistic trends in the economy.

A question to be faced is: Could the Argus group succeed in an effort to obtain a near monopoly of the English-language press without National Party approval?

I, for one, would look forward to debating this with him and debating the relationship between National Party rule and the growing monopolization of our economy during its period in power.

Second, and last, a response to an economic argument. It is said that

the Argus group is reacting to TV advertising that has dramatically reduced the revenue of all evening newspapers.

SABC-TV advertising revenue increased from R119 million in 1981 to nearly R200 million last year.

However, the Argus company has made no marked effort to compete with TV evening advertising — it appears to have chosen instead to run away from this competition and has engaged in battle with morning advertisers in the English-language press.

In throwing its financial weight into a battle against its close 40-per cent-owned cousin, the SAAN group, its image is more one of a bully than a real economic competitor.

### Cannibalism

Finally, the spectacular sight of the English-language press dis-embowelling itself may appeal to Nasionale Pers, Perskor, estate agents and the National Party.

It should appeal to few others outside of these groups. Except to those who like the sight of cannibalism and enjoy the probability of a further clipping of critical expression in the South African press.

If there is one thing that South African history has shown it is that economic actions invariably have political consequences.

## NIC REJECTS HSRC SURVEY FINDINGS

Durban POST NATAL in English 5-8 Sep 84 p 2

[Text]

THE findings of the recent Human Sciences Research Council survey into Indian and coloured opinion on the new Constitution are "totally irrelevant", according to the Natal Indian Congress.

The survey — conducted in March and released last Saturday — found that fewer than 16 percent of coloured and Indian respondents totally rejected the new Constitution but a majority of both groups felt blacks should be included in the new dispensation.

NIC executive member Dr Farouk Meer said the survey figures were totally irrelevant and the NIC had "deep suspicions" as to the motive in the figures being released at this time.

"It seems that the Government is trying to gain some credibility for themselves in the light of the overwhelming rejection of the new deal," Dr Meer said.

"The true test of Indian and so-called coloured opinion were the elections where it was made clear that these communities overwhelmingly rejected the new Constitution."

The release of the report had been postponed until after the coloured and Indian elections due to a clause in the Electoral Act concerning the publication of survey findings which may influence an election, according to the project leader, Dr Nic Rhoodie.

Just over 16 percent of both coloured and Indian respondents accepted the new Constitution completely, 30 and 40 percent respectively accepted only certain parts, while just

under 16 and 15 percent respectively rejected the Constitution completely.

Thirty-eight percent of the coloured respondents and 28 percent of the Indians had indicated they were uncertain or ignorant regarding the matter.

"It thus appears that at the time of the survey 46 percent of coloured and 57 percent of Indian respondents accepted the new Constitution at least in part," Dr Rhoodie said.

The survey claimed 24 percent of the coloured and 30 percent of the Indian respondents agreed that blacks should not participate in the same Gov-

ernment with whites, coloureds and Indians, while, respectively, 50 percent and 56,5 percent of the two samples were opposed to this view.

Twenty-six percent of the coloureds and 13,5 percent of the Indians were either uncertain or did not know on this issue.

On the choice of a political leader for from any group for South Africa, Mr P W Botha received more support in both the coloured and Indian samples than all the other candidates together.

Mr Botha was chosen as political leader by 37 percent of the coloureds, followed by Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition (5,6 percent), Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs (4,9 percent), the Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the coloured Labour Party

(3,9 percent), and Dr Allan Boesak (2,9 percent).

"It is particularly striking that respectively 52,5 percent and 30 percent of the coloureds choose either a white person as leader or were uncertain, while only 10 percent named a leader from their own ranks," Dr Rhoodie said.

In the Indian sample, 41,5 percent named the Mr P W Botha as their choice of political leader, followed by Dr Slabbert and Mr Pik Botha with 5,7 percent and 5 percent respectively.

No Indian person was chosen as leader by more than 0,8 percent of the sample.

"It is again striking that respectively 60 percent and 20 percent of the Indians chose either a white person or were uncertain, while only five percent named a leader from their own ranks," Dr Rhoodie said.

# SABC DIRECTOR DEFENDS NEWS COVERAGE

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 3 Sep 84 p 10

["Edited extract" of speech by SABC Director General Riaan Eksteen]

[Text]

THE new directorate of public affairs in the news division of the SABC will, together with radio and TV news directorates, pay attention to news and its interpretation.

There is nothing sinister behind this decision. It is certainly not creating a so-called diabolical ability to manipulate public affairs in the interests of one particular group. It is certainly not confirmation of the wild allegation that it is the final proof that the SABC is only an extension of the government of the day.

Programme content will change little except to make identified programmes falling under the new directorate more public affairs orientated. The SABC will try to continue presenting programmes soberly, authoritatively and loyally towards the national and community interest.

The powerful influence of the media on people's ideas has intensified. It has increased to such an extent that the prophetic words of Abraham Lincoln (long before the arrival of TV) are more valid now than that, say, 20 years ago.

## Responsibility

Over a century ago Lincoln said:

"With public sentiment, nothing can fail; without it, nothing can succeed. Consequently, he who moulds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions."

The subject of the responsibility and the power of the media is one that is raised with almost monotonous regularity everywhere, not only in South Africa.

In American academic circles firm opinions have been expressed during the past few years on this subject. The conclusion reached is that "deep truth" applies; that of philosophical and historical idealism, which states that "reality is perception".

In other words, the reality or truth of the moment depends on the manner in which it is categorized in the hearts and minds of the public.

According to this premise, a frame of reference is offered within which the media can play a definite role in the structuring of reality.

## Function

The SABC accepted in the 60s the challenge to develop standards enabling it to play its communications role with responsibility. A news and programme code was devised — and subsequently refined where necessary — to enable the corporation to play a positive and constructive role in the South African community and all its component parts.

The basis of this code is that the SABC sees itself, in terms of tested views on the function of the media, as a "fourth estate" in the state establishment, as a communications medium which has to function as a communications medium in constructive interaction with the state in the national interest.

On this basis the SABC defines itself out of the "new class" in the media industry which puts a premium on conflict and confrontation with the state.

This does not absolve the SABC from the important responsibility to act as a public "watch-dog" by keeping individuals and organizations on their toes by reporting

and to ensure that they act in the national interest. But it does place a responsibility on the SABC to be a constructive watchdog.

### Promote

It is in this spirit that the SABC will approach its function as communicator in the new political dispensation. It will continue, as in recent weeks, to emphasize information rather than the political fight. It will put the focus on points of agreement and help to promote the positive rather than blowing up and encouraging differences.

In the new constitutional and political dispensation the SABC shall undeservedly, unequivocally and positively promote:

- The interests and security of South Africa and all its inhabitants.
- The maintenance of public order.
- Obedience to the laws of the country.
- Sound relations between the population groups.
- Decency, decorum and good taste.

### Reasons

The SABC also places, and will continue to place, a high value on the principle of press freedom. Because the SABC stands for real freedom, it accepts that, as in the past, this can bring it into conflict with the authorities.

Freedom, in the SABC's view, is not unbundled. It is rather one which allows a broadcasting medium to operate freely within the demands of the national interest.

Some critics cannot — or for their own reasons will not — grasp the difference between the national interest, as interpreted by the SABC, and the interests of the governing party.

The SABC regards its primary responsibility as helping to create an

informed public opinion. This means that the community must be informed — factually informed — about steps the government takes, the background to them and the reasons for them.

The SABC accepts the implication of the new dispensation that whites, coloureds and Indians will have a new relationship with each other in the government of the country. There is thus an obligation, which the SABC accepts, that the communities must be informed of each other's viewpoints, fears and expectations.

Reporting must be done in such a way that the audience has a reliable, total image of the urgent realities which cannot be avoided when choices must be made and decisions taken. But the SABC fulfils its essential information function without becoming a platform for those who, by word or deed, wish to create revolution, unrest or disruption.

Because the SABC puts the national interest first, it is an unashamed partner of the state in its battle against the revolutionary onslaught.

The SABC is wholly on the side of consensus politics as opposed to the style of political confrontation. This does not mean the SABC's information function deliberately precludes information on conflict situations within the democratic process. This could be counter-productive for the case the SABC supports, as responsible handling of political conflict can create new opportunities for consensus.

The SABC's attitude also implies that those groups or parties which of their own choice have defined themselves out of, or will still eliminate themselves from, consensus politics in favour of revolutionary and undemocratic methods can make no claims on the SABC to reflect their

views.

Proponents of disruptive politics and violence represent, in the opinion of the SABC, the sort of conflict element in the new system which does not accord with the definition of national interest as we understand, interpret and apply it.

There will thus, for example, be no sympathy in the new dispensation for the message of terror of the ANC and its faceless fellow-travellers, in whatever form they may appear or who they may be, here or abroad.

### Not ashamed

In the past weeks we have heard so much about coverage of the election campaign by the SABC. Many critics have seen fit to condemn us for what they consider to be biased programmes and actions.

I am not ashamed of what the SABC has done. Whatever it has done has been done out of sincere conviction.

We did not tell voters which party they should vote for. What we did was simply to try to persuade people to go to the polls. We have tried to help them to understand the issues so as to be able to exercise a reasoned choice. And the SABC has done all that with positive and honest intent.

If anyone wishes to denounce the SABC for that, then let them. I don't care. Such reactions don't come as a surprise to me anymore.

What is, however, a surprise — indeed a shock — is the lack of response to the blatant propaganda beamed at South Africa in the weeks before the elections. Broadcasts are still being heard in South Africa conveying the message of the ANC in undiluted form.

### Advocates

Have any of those who are always so ready and eager to tell the SABC how to handle its respon-

sibilities voiced any disapproval or concern about what the public in South Africa is subjected to in these broadcasts?

Every message advocates total boycott to bring about total failure. Every message is punctuated by machine-gun fire and explosions. The same message is being plugged inside South Africa. I have already made it plain that they will not find a place in any broadcasts by the SABC.

This does not mean the SABC will become silent about terror actions such as bomb explosions, assassinations and cases of subversion and intimidation.

As a news and information medium, the SABC must give attention to these incidents. But it will not be presented as the so-called alternative for a constitutional course of democratic process aimed at solving South Africa's internal problems.

### Discredit

The new dispensation, based on consensus politics between representatives of the groups in the country, cannot be seen by the SABC as other than the expression of the democratic and free will of the participants. As such their voice and their message must be prominent.

Many of our antagonists — whoever they are and wherever they are — will no doubt criticize us and try to discredit us. Whatever they do, for whatever purpose they do it and whatever they want to promote, nothing they can do will deter us.

The spirit now prevailing in South Africa convinces us that the decisions taken by the SABC on its future role in South Africa are sound.

To know that is to know that this role will be played responsibly for the benefit of all who have the future and continued well-being of South Africa at heart.

# PRIME MINISTER'S WARNING 'ULTIMATUM' TO ZIMBABWEANS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Sep 84 p 7

[Article by Robin Drew]

[Text]

**HARARE** — The warning last week by Mr P W Botha that South Africa's neighbours must normalise their relations with Pretoria has an ominous ring for Zimbabwe.

In diplomatic circles here there is increasing awareness of the South African Government's impatience and growing anger at Zimbabwe's refusal to soften its hostile attitude to Pretoria.

Mr Mugabe's adamant refusal to allow any ministerial contact between the two governments — a stand that the Zimbabwe Prime Minister restated a couple of weeks ago — is a particular irritation.

In his address to the South African Institute of International Affairs last week, Mr Botha said states which continued to give preference to a hostile relationship would soon realise they had chosen an impossible path and that their people would be the ones who would suffer.

A Zimbabwe newspaper, *The Sunday Mail*, said it is difficult to view the statement in any light other than that of an ultimatum.

The paper said Mr Botha wanted to reduce neighbouring black states to sycophantic bleating bantustans and added: "It is natural for states to want to defend and maintain their integrity and dignity no matter how small and weak they may appear to be."

Since the signing of the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique, South Africa has made approaches to Zimbabwe.

## SOUNDINGS

It is known that top South African intelligence and military officials have paid visits to Harare and soundings have been taken about renewed contacts at government level.

But it appears that Pretoria has received little if any encouragement from the Zimbabwe Government.

There was public acknowledgement that support from South Africa for the dissidents in Matabeleland had been curtailed following Nkomati. But Mr Mugabe suggested that this might just be a lull.

If anything the propaganda campaign against South Africa has intensified following the visit to Harare of Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Mr Yasser Arafat.

In his last comments on relations between Pretoria and Harare, Mr Mugabe insisted that these be limited to trade and security matters.

But if, as it seems, this is not good enough for the South Africans any more, it is in the areas of trade and security that Zimbabwe is most vulnerable.

South Africa remains Zimbabwe's biggest trading partner.

In the first half of last year, for example, it took 18,6 percent of Zimbabwe's exports and supplied 23 percent of her imports.

Due for signing soon will be the re-negotiated terms for the preferential trade agreement which Zimbabwe has maintained with South Africa.

Two and a half years ago there was a huge sigh of relief when South Africa, which had earlier threatened to end the agreement, allowed it to continue in operation.

Since then talks have been going on about "outstanding matters" in the agreement and they are believed to be nearing conclusion.

#### SIGNATURE

The South Africans may insist on a Minister's signature at that stage, something which up to now has been firmly resisted by Mr Mugabe.

When renewal of the agreement was in doubt once previously, experts warned that Zimbabwe would lose more than R60 million a year and the ranks of the jobless would swell by 7 000.

Zimbabwe is also of course heavily dependent on South African transport routes. Her maize for example has been imported very smoothly through

Port Elizabeth.

On the security front the Zimbabwe Government's efforts to crush dissident operations in Matabeleland, which have met with far more success in recent months, would be set back badly if the "super-Zapu" gangs re-emerged with fresh supplies of weapons and equipment.

Security officials here say there is some evidence that this may already be taking place in line with the belief that South Africa intends to keep the dissident threat simmering as a warning to Zimbabwe.

It is recognised that Zimbabwe has kept to its word not to allow the ANC to establish military bases or to allow its territory to be used as an infiltration route.

But one view is that South Africa wants stronger guarantees that this attitude will be maintained and a more open involvement between the two governments would be a move in this direction.

In the game of inducements and threats the feeling is that Pretoria may have decided that the time has arrived to apply the stick again, unless there is a ready response to Mr Botha's observations about getting on to the right path.

CSO: 3400/2184

# ANC TALKS TO REVIEW POLICY PLANNED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Sep 84 p 5

[Article by John Battersby]

[Text] London--The banned African National Congress is planning a major conference to be held early next year, to review its policy and strategy in the light of recent changes in Southern Africa.

The conference will be the first assembly of the rank-and-file of the exiled movement since the conference at Morogoro, Tanzania, in 1969 when major policy decisions about the admission of whites, the armed struggle and other matters were taken.

The venue for the conference has not yet been decided on but sources close to the ANC said it was likely to be held in Tanzania--possibly in Morogoro.

Although the ANC has its headquarters in Lusaka, much of the organisation's operational and developmental activities are based in Angola and Tanzania.

Since the signing of the Nkomati peace pact between Mozambique and South Africa, the ANC has lost its main operational base for its armed struggle and has been forced to review its strategy and priorities.

While there is no question of the ANC dropping its 25-year-old armed struggle against the South African Government, ANC strategists believe that more emphasis should be placed on strengthening contacts inside the country--especially with the trade union movement.

There is a strong feeling inside the movement that while the ANC has kept a high international profile and scored some diplomatic successes it has neglected the situation inside the country.

According to sources close to the movement, members have been asked to begin discussions on the implications of the Nkomati Accord and how the ANC should adjust its strategy in the post-Nkomati era.

The ANC leadership has been at pains to emphasise that the Nkomati Accord was a serious setback for the organisation but not a fatal blow.

Although there have been several public displays of unity with the Frontline states, relations between the ANC and Mozambique's President Samora Machel have become strained.

Relations with Swaziland hit an all-time low after some ANC refugees were handed over to the South African Police by the Swazi authorities.

Relations with Zimbabwe have always been strained for historic reasons but have never been acrimonious.

Although the ANC keeps its headquarters in Lusaka, its activities in that country are severely circumscribed and since President Kenneth Kaunda has emerged as a peace broker between Swapo and Pretoria, the ANC has become increasingly wary of the Zambian leader.

Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere has remained the most supportive Frontline state leader and it is considered significant that both the ANC and Swapo were represented by their presidents--Mr Oliver Tambo and Mr Sam Nujoma--at a gathering of leading European and African socialists and heads of state in Arusha, Tanzania, last week.

Next year's ANC conference will also provide the first opportunity in 15 years for elected delegates from the ANC's regions in Africa, Europe and North America to elect a new executive.

A reshuffle of the executive last year diluted the role of the South African Communist Party in the ANC's top decision-making body, but the close alliance with the SACP continues to be a controversial issue.

CSO: 3400/2184

## BARCLAYS' ECONOMIST ON STRENGTH OF ECONOMY

Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 28 Aug 84 p 8

[Dr Johan Cloete, chief economist of Barclays National Bank, interviewed by William Greenberg: "No Quick Solutions to RSA's Economy"]

[Text]

For the first time there is pessimism among businessmen about the permanent strength of the economy. Is this pessimism justified?

I would think we are facing considerable problems. One of them is our dependence on economic conditions overseas that we can't really overcome here. If you foresee — and it generally is foreseen — that the major industrial economies overseas will grow at a relatively modest rate over the next five years, we are unlikely to be able to do much better than they.

The problems are internal — our dependence on the gold price, where we seem to be unable to develop mechanisms that would at least stabilise the gold price for this economy. Another new problem is the lack of skilled labour which places constraints on the economy on the supply side.

It really means our economy can only grow at the rate at which our skilled labour and management force grows. That is not much more than 2,5% a year.

Together with that there is low productivity growth. Our labour productivity has been not much more than 1% a year in recent years, which means that we are limited to 3,3,5% growth a year — 1% in productivity and 2,5% in skilled labour — over a business cycle of five years.

That growth is insufficient to provide the jobs required by our rapidly growing black population and the increase needed in their standard of living if we are to reduce the considerable dissatisfaction which prevails among that part of our population with both their absolute and relative positions in the economy.

On the basis of these factors you can see that the economic outlook facing us does give cause for concern.

**Why is the country less prosperous now than when the gold price was much lower in real terms than it is today? Up to 12 years ago gold was sold at 42 dollars an ounce, so why didn't that create anything like the depressed conditions we have today?**

Part of the answer is that the entire world economy was much more prosperous in the 'sixties. Another part is that, following particularly on the oil price shocks overseas, the entire world economy, including ours, has been much more unstable and this instability and uncertainty is not conducive to economic prosperity. Those are the main reasons.

**Why has South Africa failed so badly to bring down inflation and interest rates by comparison with her major trading partners?**

This is part of the uncertainty we are talking about. It is reflected in considerable price inflation with interest rates, exchange rates and all financial markets very unstable. That part is a matter of economic management.

The reason for our inability to control inflation and bring about price stability must be poorer economic management in South Africa. It is one thing that should be under our control and it is what is lacking.

Apart from such factors as drought and the strength of the dollar over which South Africa has no control, are there structural built-in weaknesses in the economy as The Economist claimed the other day? If so, what are they?

I have already mentioned that our main structural weakness is the lack of skilled labour. The second most important structural weakness is our dependence on a single export commodity. The shortage of skilled labour tends to impose an inflation rate on the economy higher than overseas.

Our susceptibility to changes in the gold price exposes our economy to greater instability than industrialised countries overseas are subjected to. Those are the two main factors you might call structural. The skilled labour problems can only be solved in the long run — not, say, within the next five years.

**Why have South African exporters been unable to benefit meaningfully from the economy recovery in the American and other Western markets?**

Part of the reason is the drought, which has affected our exports very adversely and pushed up our imports. That is possibly the main reason why we have been unable to benefit so far from the American recovery.

Another reason is that we haven't controlled our domestic inflation rate properly which means that, despite the depreciation of our currency, it is still made very difficult for our exporters to compete overseas.

**A leading banker has sug-**

**gested that saving would be encouraged if the tax on savings made allowance for inflation. What other incentives can there be to save at the moment? Is there in fact any answer to the argument that, with inflation ahead of the after-tax return on savings, it pays not to save, because you are going to pay more in real terms for things you have saved for by the time you can get them than if you spend your money getting them right now?**

Two things must happen to get people to save more. We must reduce the inflation rate substantially for a start. Secondly, savings must be partially or wholly exempted from tax. Otherwise you can't expect people to save.

**The Government is not only constantly increasing its own budget but is constantly overspending those increased budgets. Is there any effective way of imposing financial discipline on a government that imposes financial discipline on everyone else, and how can the promised cutbacks in Government expenditure be monitored?**

Obviously this is a matter of proper budgetary control by the Treasury and the Minister of Finance. If for political reasons he can't exercise the necessary persuasion on departments to keep within their budgets, then there is nothing to be done unless we can take finance right out of the political process. But how do you do that? It is a problem that can be changed from one election to another, otherwise the inefficiency will continue and get worse.

The private sector is accused of contributing to the country's economic problems by rip-offs based on charging what the traffic will bear instead of the real value of goods and services, and the property market is quoted as the obvious example. Would it help to impose something like the wartime Excess Profits Tax on speculative transactions such as houses changing hands within a year, with the State taking 60% of the profits from such deals, leaving the speculator with 40%?

I wouldn't be against taking special measures to deal with special circumstances, but the Government must take great care to see that these special measures are removed once they have served their purpose.

For example, during the war we had rent and import control and rationing of scarce commodities such as petrol which were justified at the time. But the tendency is to keep these measures on even after a return to peacetime conditions — the fault is not with the measures as such but the administration of the measures.

Similarly it might have been less harmful to the economy to have direct control over hire-purchase credit until the excess spending in that sector has been curtailed, but the tendency is to want to keep controls on too long.

The problem with controls is that once a government puts them on, it keeps them on for ever after.

**Do you think it was sensible to relax exchange controls at an estimated cost**

**of R1 000-million last year and to spend more than another R1 000-million on raising civil service salaries at a time when a contribution of factors indicated deeper recession and higher inflation ahead?**

I am on record as saying it was a mistake to remove exchange control for foreign investors early in 1983 before we could really have been certain that the gold price was on a prolonged uptrend.

In fact I would think it doubtful that we would operate the South African economy without some form of exchange control because of our vulnerability to fluctuations in the gold price and dependence on overseas conditions and opinions.

We will probably be forced to develop appropriate methods or mechanisms of exchange control whereby our dollar reserves can be reasonably tightly controlled and rationed by the Reserve Bank.

For example, the Reserve Bank could conduct an exchange equalisation account for this purpose.

**Mr Horwood is reportedly taking up an appointment in the private sector of the economy. Would you say that his record as Minister of Finance has established that the soundness of his business and financial judgment can be trusted?**

Mr Horwood is a very sound economist and there is no reason why he cannot make a very important contribution in private business. As Minister of Finance he was greatly constrained in his actions by political considerations.

FINANCE MINISTER MOVES TO CUT PARASTATAL SPENDING

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by David Carte]

[Text] After ordering all State departments to cut their budgets by 7,5%, Minister of Finance Barend du Plessis will slam the brakes on free-spending parastatal organisations and the homelands.

Details of the 7,5% spending cuts in the next seven months--amounting to a staggering 12,9% annualised--will be announced in the next fortnight.

The cuts, which turn Owen Horwood's last Budget on its head, will be made to capital and current spending. Some State departments will have to lay off staff.

Discipline

In another move to restore financial discipline, the budgets of the National Housing Commission and the Atomic Energy Commission will be returned to the main Budget from which they were removed by Mr Horwood. It is possible Escom will also be brought into the main Budget.

Mr Horwood removed the parastatals to keep Budget totals down and flatter State spending trends. As a result, these organisations have not been answerable to Parliament and some have spent too freely.

Dr Joop de Loor, Director-General, Finance, told Business Times: "We must get these organisations back on the main Budget so that Budget totals reflect the true level of State spending. We also need checks and balances on these organisations.

Pressure

Jan Smith, the chairman of Escom, acknowledged that Escom was facing heat from the authorities about its heavy spending and that it faced pressure to cut expansion.

Mr Smith said: "It takes years to build a big power station, so we have to think long term. Every time there is a short-term downturn, people point at us and say we are overspending.

"Electricity demand has grown at 8,5% historically and in spite of huge expansion, we have battled to keep capacity ahead of demand. Demand grew only 2,5% in 1982, 2,2% in 1983 and this year is expected to be up by 6,5%, so the pressure is on for us to slow down."

State priority committees are expected to ask Escom to reduce its growth projections to 5%, even if this means brown-outs during peak demand and slowing down black township electrification.

Such reductions could trim tens of millions from Escom's budgets and could depress growth in the construction, steel and engineering sectors.

Until recently, Escom and parastatals have been the only State spenders granting large amounts of work.

In the past, while government departments might have appeared to have been holding to real spending according to the main Budget the parastatals could carry on spending. Their spending was determined by their ability to borrow and to put up fees for their services.

#### Inflation

Huge spending by State corporations and soaring electricity, steel and other costs have been major sources of inflation.

Another reason why the parastatals are to be brought to heel is that they have been a major force in trebling South Africa's foreign debt to nearly R30-billion in recent years.

The Wim de Villiers Commission's report on Escom is expected to be released in about a fortnight. This could be bombshell.

The government is negotiating to pay Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (the TBVC countries) their grants on a project basis.

In the past, these former homelands received amounts running to more than R1 000-million a year. These handouts have been the major source of income for the poverty-ridden former homelands. Only Bophuthatswana has significant other income.

#### Wasteful

The South African authorities are concerned about wasteful spending by former homelands, which have poured millions into government buildings, airports and other prestige projects.

To make sure money is not squandered on status symbols, says Dr de Loor, the SA Government is to negotiate sponsoring specific projects agreed on with the TBVC governments.

CSO: 3400/2184

#### FARMERS STRESS NEED FOR FENCING BORDERS

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 30 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] Farmers in the Border region are open to abuse by poachers, stock thieves and vandals, says Mr Norman Clayton of the Eastern Border Farmers' Association.

Mr Clayton was commenting on the motion that the East Cape Agricultural Union congress was perturbed at the delay in the erection of a stockproof fence between the neighbouring states and South Africa.

The motion was eventually amended to read that the building of fences be given highest priority, especially those along the river areas.

Mr Clayton said farmers in the Border area were so unhappy with the situation that they had been selling their land--sometimes at a loss--and leaving.

He said he did not want fences built, but foot patrols along the boundary instead.

Already vehicles were patrolling the boundaries and this was proving more effective than fencing.

There was a police station only a few kilometres from the Fish River that could oversee the situation, he said.

Dr James Starke, of the Meat Commodity Association, told the congress that the South African Abattoir Commission was unnecessary and utterly useless.

He said the whole abattoir regulatory system should be investigated by the Regional Development Advisory Commission.

Dr Starke was commenting on the resolution that the Abattoir Commission reconsider the decision to close certain rural abattoirs unless certain conditions were met.

Congress discussed the motion that many small abattoirs were being forced to close down because of the very stringent health regulations and the high cost of meeting these regulations.

The only abattoirs in Stutterheim and King William's Town had been closed-- leaving only the East London abattoir in the Border Region.

Mr T. Bartlett, of the Bolo Reserve Farmers Association, said he had heard that an abattoir in Bisho was in the pipeline and if this was the case the abattoir in King William's Town stood a chance of losing some Ciskei trade.

CSO: 3400/2184

FINANCIAL STATE OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR 'BLEAK'

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 30 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Cathy Schnell]

[Text] Unless urgent steps were taken immediately to rectify the wrongs in agriculture, there would be no survival for the South African farmer, Mr Neil Hartley of the Snowhill Farmers Association said in Port Elizabeth today.

He was taking part in a discussion at the annual congress of the East Cape Agricultural Union on what was described as the "unhealthy" financial state in which the agricultural sector found itself.

Since 1975, farmers costs had increased by 169%--and his produce price by only 116%.

Yet in the main budget this year the agricultural vote had been reduced to only 1,85% of the budget, he said.

If these trends continued the result would be an intensified white depopulation of the rural areas and a resultant decrease in food production.

Mr Hartley said these trends also made a farce of soil conservation and the protection of natural resources.

He asked why industry and commerce should be considered ahead of agriculture as far as the subsidising of growth points was concerned.

These unhealthy trends had made it increasingly difficult for agricultural exports to compete overseas and for farmers to reclaim cost increases through higher produce prices, he said.

The congress also called on the Government to take stock of its financial policies in the light of the continuing drought, inflation and the decrease in the gold price.

It requested a thorough investigation by the South African Agricultural Union and/or the Government into several matters over which the farmer had no control:

--The high price structure of farm requisites, for example fertiliser, seed and dairy equipment.

--The need for the present number of control boards, each with its own high overhead and administration costs.

--The policies of the control boards of increasing consumer prices in times of over-production which caused consumer resistance and encouraging further production.

--The increased board levies needed to subsidise the sale of surplus products on overseas markets when they could be sold in South Africa at lower prices, thereby encouraging buying.

--The very high standards laid down by some local authorities for farm buildings.

CSO: 3400/2184

POLICE VIOLENCE DENOUNCED, REFORM URGED

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 3 Sep 84 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text] The elections for the new chambers in Mr P.W. Botha's reformed South African Parliament were expected to attract favourable comment in friendly Western circles, at least as a "step in the right direction." In the event, however, the reception abroad has been almost uniformly hostile.

Why has the reaction been so condemnatory? Part of the reason, at least, has been the impression created by media coverage, particularly the television coverage. Millions of television viewers in Britain watched in horror last week as the South African Police were seen to be mercilessly laying into people with whips as they lay on the ground, trying in vain to protect themselves from repeated sjambok blows. And all this in an election! This kind of thing may be shrugged off as pretty routine by many white South Africans. But it is not so regarded by the average Briton or European, to whom the use of stock whips on human beings, in whatever circumstances, is degrading and brutish. It will avail nothing for South African information officials abroad to argue that petrol bombs or stones had been thrown at the police. No doubt they had. But people in civilized Western societies do not understand how whipping people on the ground can be seen as requisite action in self-defence, or to protect voters, or to keep the peace or in curbing bomb-throwers and other malefactors. Neither can they understand how such actions can appear to be condoned by the police authorities.

In a statement to the Cape Times, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, defended police's use of whips and criticized this newspapers' attitude towards his handling of the department. It should be made clear that this newspaper in no way condones violence of any kind and acknowledges the responsibility of the police to quell it. But what the Cape Times has in mind, among other things, is evidence of gratuitous use of violence--for example, the harsh treatment of juveniles, and the rough handling of journalists, who could hardly be classified as violent troublemakers. As indicated, this makes an appalling impression abroad. Rhetorical responses by the minister are not enough to erase such an impression.

There is obviously something amiss. Doctors in the north treated hundreds of people with dreadful injuries, including open wounds from sjamboks. The Cape Times has for some time urged the appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry into all aspects of police work as a first step towards modernization of the force. The SAP should be a key national asset which is geared for restrained and appropriate action in a time of delicate constitutional change. The case for an inquiry is stronger than ever. The evidence is mounting that the SAP, under its present ministerial direction, is greatly in need of reform. It is time that the Prime Minister, who himself so brilliantly reformed and modernized the defence force, should appoint a new Minister of Law and Order to reform the people.

CSO: 3400/2184

## RENT RISE TRIGGERED RIOTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Sep 84 p 11

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text] To outsiders it might be beyond belief that a rent increase of only R5.90 in the Vaal townships could provoke a sizeable work stayaway, protest marches and--once the violence had started--vicious attacks on community councillors.

It also led to massive police action, including the use of shotguns, rubber bullets and teargas. The known toll has been 29 lives and countless injuries.

But there are clear pointers that what seemed like revolt at single-figure rent rise was actually outrage over a number of economic and political issues.

The pattern had already been seen in Cradock and Parys--with only slightly less tragic results--and this lends weight to the argument that rents are but a trigger to more basic protest.

Residents stress that, initially the demonstrations were over an added financial burden that many found unreasonable or unbearable. This was the basis on which people gathered at public meetings and resolved to organise a stayaway from work on Monday.

But more general political antagonism was equally clearly shown by the immense anger directed at community councillors. The small percentage poll in the elections which put these men into office suggests that the whole system of local government has long been spurned by residents.

At mass meetings which preceded the Monday stayaway call, the talk was of rents--rents that people found more and more difficult to pay as GST increased, basic foods became more expensive and transport fares rose.

The Vaal Civic Association, one of several groups involved in the action, insists that the council knew people were struggling to pay rents.

But, it says, the council's reaction was to insure itself against rent losses by introducing a R50 "deposit," payable by all tenants in Boipetong. Anyone evicted for rent arrears would forfeit the deposit, residents were told when they queried this new charge which was also scheduled to be paid from September 1.

Leaders of the Civic Association point out: "People were angry, not only at the increments, but at the present rents."

The lowest rate in the area is said to be just over R50 a month in Zone 7, Sebokeng. At the upper end of the scale are rents of R70 in Bophelong and upwards of R70 in Sebokeng's Zone 12, where income determines rental.

Residents who are buying their houses under the 99-year lease scheme have found the council rises still hit them through site rentals (the equivalent of assessment rates in white suburbs) and service charges. A typical rate, excluding electricity charges, is R40 a month.

The United Democratic Front, to which several Vaal community organisations are affiliated, has emphasised that the burden of higher rents was imposed by "a council that represents nobody."

And, certainly, the Lekoa and Evaton councils, formed under the Black Local Authorities Act last year, were far from representative.

The Lekoa councillors for instance, came to power on 14 321 votes. In a community of 160 000 adults that means the support of nine percent of the people, or 15 percent of recognised voters.

In Evaton the poll was an unequivocal 1,6 percent of all adults--five percent of recognised voters.

The huge stayaway was doubtless a mixture of apathy and boycott. But the boycott voice was strongly heard in the Vaal where a civic association was launched by more than 1 000 people just two months before the poll.

It styled itself a grassroots alternative to the community councils and conducted a vigorous anti-election campaign stressing:

--That the fundamental denial of political rights to black South Africans was left untouched by community councils which rested on influx control and the maintenance of the homelands.

At the launch of the Vaal Civic Association, Soweto Committee of 10 chairman Dr Nthato Motlana said people should not accept pacifying dummy councils as a trade-off for a say in central government.

--That the councils set up under the Black Local Authorities Act would not really be autonomous--merely self-financing. And they would have no immediate sources of revenue apart from rents, licences and housing sales.

Dr Motlana put it this way: "There is absolutely no way the books of black local authorities can be made to balance. There is an inbuilt imbalance because development of infrastructure--roads, electricity, drainage--was neglected for years when townships were seen as camps for temporary so-journers."

The UDF, the Black Sash, the Azanian People's Organisation predicted that sharp rental and service tariff rises would occur as soon as the new councils were faced with the task of budgeting.

Since December rent and tariff rises have been implemented in Kagiso, Vosloorus, Thokoza, Tembisa, Tumahole, Cradock, Atteridgeville, Soweto and Mamelodi. They are on the cards in Mhluzi, Galeshewe, Katlehong, Ratanda, Daveyton and Alexandra.

At the Parys township of Tumahole, just 30 minutes from Sebokeng and Evaton, rent rise protests ended in clashes between police and residents.

It appears that shifting responsibility for township administration from the central government to local councils has failed to depoliticise social services such as housing, creches and recreation facilities.

On the contrary, the political criticism has intensified and residents have found ready targets for their anger in the councillors who continue to man the unpopular authorities.

CSO: 3400/2184

FARM JOBS DROP, PRODUCTIVITY RISES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Sep 84 p 6

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text] South Africa's chronic unemployment problem is being worsened by the increasing number of platteland blacks unable to find work on farms, economists said yesterday.

Successive droughts and the efforts being made on farms to raise the productivity of black workers are major reasons for the declining number of black farm workers.

At the Transvaal Agricultural Union's annual congress in Pretoria yesterday, the chairman of the Onderberg Farmers Union, Mr Jacob de Villiers, said the number of farm workers had declined since 1970.

Then there were 1 350 000 blacks working on South African farms. This total dropped to 973 000 by 1980, and it was estimated that it would drop further to only 800 000 by the year 2000.

The necessity of increasing productivity on farms had resulted inevitably in reducing staff. He said the agricultural industry offered no dramatic possibility for creating jobs for the growing population. He pointed out that South Africa did not have an inexhaustible supply of capital and inflation pecked away at the ability to survive.

Mr De Villiers said about 90% of the country's land area was platteland. Platteland depopulation was a worldwide phenomenon, which was beneficial for economic growth and should not be opposed.

More urban centres would have to be built in the platteland and they would have to be used to provide jobs, he said.

Without good job opportunities, the potential for disturbances was very high.

Mr De Villiers said a facet of platteland development which demanded more attention was the situation of the poor in rural areas.

He stressed that the greatest limiting factor in the development of agriculture was not the quality or amount of resources but the limited extent of the profitable market for agricultural products.

ISCOR MODERNIZES STEEL WORKS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Sep 84 p 17

[Text]

**THE 50-year-old Iscor steel works at Pretoria is being replaced at an estimated cost of R85m.**

An Iscor spokesman said yesterday the plant would be in production by the middle of 1985.

The contract for plant erection and equipment has been awarded to Genrec. Design, fabrication and erection of the furnace building has been awarded to Dorbyl Structural Engineering. Civil engineering will be done by CMGM.

Two electric arc furnaces are being installed.

They will be capable of producing 900 000 tons of steel a year, of which about 25% will be rail steel.

The 125-ton furnaces each have three 60cm-electrodes and will be charged predominantly with scrap.

The virtually new furnaces with all ancillary equipment, including ladle heaters, transfer cars, scrap buckets, cranes and the fume-cleaning plant were bought from British Steel Corporation last year.

Had Iscor opted to buy and commission brand-new furnaces it would have cost R12m to R15m more and involved a 12-month delay.

The plant was in operation in the UK for about two years before the international steel market slumped.

Iscor has modernised the plant by incorporating water-cooling in the side-walls and roof of both furnaces.

This conserves water which is recycled.

Iscor is gradually computerising the plant.

CSO: 3400/2184

CREWS: USE SEA AS ENERGY SOURCE

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 30 Aug 84 p 27

[Text]

THE Agulhas current, if harnessed by means of massive turbines placed in the sea, could provide an untold amount of electrical energy, a prominent Eastern Cape farmer, Mr Edgar Crews, said in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

He was addressing the annual congress of the East Cape Agricultural Union.

Mr Crews, of the Algoa Farmers Union, made this suggestion when moving a resolution recommending that a joint commission be appointed by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and the Minister of Environment and Water Affairs to determine a short and long term strategy to meet South Africa's growing water and energy needs.

Highlighting  
(word illegible)

the country's critical weakness, he suggested the harnessing of the

Agulhas current as one of two ways to solve the water problem in the long term.

Mr Crews said he had discussed the problem with engineers who felt it would be possible to arrive at a practical way to harness the energy of the Agulhas current.

He said the current was up to 160 kilometres wide and flowed at a speed of 2,6 metres a second. Thus 80 tons of water were transported a second.

His second suggestion was that the building of coal-burning power stations inland be stopped and that more atomic power stations be built.

This would not only contribute to solving the water shortage but would also reduce pollution. It would also result in a tremendous amount of coal being put to better use in the production of chemical and petroleum projects.

CSO: 3400/2184

## RSA TAKES OVER AS KEY PRODUCER OF ANTIMONY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Sep 84 p 14

[Article by Professor Roger Gidlow]

[Text]

In recent months commodity markets have generally been weak mainly because of high international interest rates and the strength of the dollar, which is increasing prices of commodities in non-dollar terms.

One notable exception has been the market for antimony ores and metal. The price of antimony sulphide is about \$30 a ton, compared with \$11.75 a ton at the beginning of 1983. This represents a rise of roughly 155 percent.

Upward pressure on prices persists, and the previous record price of \$34 a ton attained in 1974 could be challenged later this year.

Demand for antimony products remains strong, although the American market is more buoyant than Europe's. One special factor remains the possibility of large purchases of antimony metal by Iran, although that rumour is months old.

The strength of the market, however, stems primarily from developments on the supply side.

In the first quarter of this year, Chinese exports of antimony metal were surprisingly high at 3 162 tons, but more recently they appear to have returned to a policy of delaying shipments and selling only

above specified prices.

As main supplier of metal the Chinese play an influential role in determining metal prices. Their recent low profile could create even tighter conditions in September when the seasonally quiet summer period in Europe and America is over.

Even more important is the supply position of Bolivia. Production of antimony ore in that country was nearly 14 000 tons in 1982, and 10 177 tons in 1983.

Some analysts predict another decline of about 30 percent this year. Bolivia has traditionally been the biggest supplier in the non-communist world, but recent cutbacks mean that South Africa, and more particularly Consolidated Murchison, has become the biggest supplier.

The Bolivian industry has large reserves of antimony, but the chaotic political and economic situation in the country is playing havoc with production.

Small mines, which sell ore to the Banco Miners, have reduced their offerings despite more attractive terms for delivery, while in the state-owned sector production of antimony has dropped alarmingly.

Spares shortages and strikes on the mines and in Bolivian ports, customs, banking and transport industries have taken

a heavy toll.

Emusa, one of the biggest mines, has yet to ship commitments originally made for March this year.

Producers such as Consolidated Murchison, which are benefiting from higher prices, are still not free of worries. For instance, they fear that if prices continue to advance substitution of antimony for other materials in the flame-retardant field will emerge.

Some producers of antimony trioxide could start to incur losses if the price of the raw material antimony sulphide continues to increase, and they are trying to resist any further attempts by antimony producers to push prices higher.

Some producers could raise output in an effort to stabilise prices. There is evidence of some disused high cost mines coming back into production in countries like Turkey. One large mine in Canada, Consolidated Durham Mines, is expected to resume production in late 1985.

One has finally to take into account the joker in the pack, namely the sales of the Chinese. These remain as inscrutable as ever, and the danger of disruption to the market from sudden spurts in offerings from that quarter cannot be ruled out.

NEW SEMI-AUTOMATIC RIFLE TO BE MARKETED SOON

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Sep 84 p 3

[Text]

Armcor will soon be marketing a compact semi-automatic rifle developed from the R4 assault rifle which will be aimed mainly at the security industry and farmers.

The high-powered Lm 5, which is expected to sell at more than R1 000, has a shorter barrel and no bipod, which is used on the 5,56 mm R4 and its civilian counterpart, the Lm 4.

The general manager of Musgrave Manufacturers, Mr Maruis de Beer, said at the launch of the weapon in Pretoria yesterday that the first batch should be on the shelves within a few weeks.

He said the weapon could be sold to the man in the street, but those buying it would have to apply to the police for a licence.

Mr de Beer said when the Lm 4 was introduced on to the commercial market it generated a lot of interest, but people were unable to buy them because they could not get licences.

He said the weapon would be easier to handle in a confined space as its barrel is only 332 mm long.

"I think our Lm 4 sales will be affected by the introduction of the Lm 5 because of its better handling ability," he said.

DPSC CLAIMS DETENTIONS INCREASED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Eugene Saldanha]

[Text]

Detentions during the first eight months of this year have exceeded the number of detentions during the whole of 1983 — largely because of opposition to the tricameral elections, says the latest report of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC).

So far this year there have been 572 detentions without trial, compared to 453 reported detentions in 1984.

During August alone, 119 persons were detained, and one person — Ephraim Thamsanqa Mthethwa (23), of Lamontville — died in prison, according to DPSC figures.

A high proportion of detentions were short-term, leading either to release within 48 hours or to court appearances.

But a substantial number of August detainees are still in detention, 18 of them in "preventive" detention under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, says the DPSC.

One detainee, Mr Abel Dube of Soweto, has been held without trial for 2½ years.

ELECTIONS

He was taken into custody in April 1982 and is currently being held in Modderbee Prison in Benoni.

The high number of detentions during August was largely associated with the opposition to the elections, with Transvaal and Natal coming under special focus and Cape Town registering its first detentions this year.

There was also evidence of a resurgence of Security Police activity in Ciskei.

Of all those detained during 1984, so far four people have been charged and convicted and 149 have been charged and acquitted. There are 106 still awaiting trial.

The DPSC report says: "The strong boycott movement against the tricameral elections, spearheaded by the United Democratic Front, produced a heavy reaction from the police, the Security Police included, and resulted in numerous arrests in addition to widespread use of sjamboks, teargas, buckshot and baton charges."

The report cites 152 election-related arrests of political activists, community leaders, students and trade unionists.

## PARLIAMENT EXPECTED TO AID INTER-RACIAL CONTACT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Sep 84 p 11

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The signs are that racial barriers between politicians will rapidly fade in spite of the racially-divided structure of the new Parliament.

Increasing direct contact and communication between members of the white, coloured and Indian houses is part and parcel of the new political style.

Once the new Parliament is in action such interracial contact is likely to spread to the wider political scene in the communities served by the MPs.

This trend became abundantly clear this week when coloured and Indian MPs entered Parliament for the first time to be sworn in and to take part in the election of the new State President, Mr P W Botha.

The parliamentarians of the racially divided houses mingled freely in the corridors, in the lobbies, in the grounds outside and virtually everywhere. There was much joking and amiable chatting across colour lines, with indications of new friendships being formed.

Politicians of all groups said the very nature of the new set-up made interracial contact inevitable.

"From now on it will be impossible to unscramble the egg," one remarked.

MPs foresee that these trends will be projected to the whole political scene, especially when it comes to matters of common interest between the race groups.

They expect increasing contact and consultation between MPs and others inside and outside Parliament.

At constituency level, members of the public will have access to any of the MPs in their regions. Here too racial barriers will fade away when matters of interlocking interest are dealt with.

On some issues there is a possibility that a person of one race group may seek advice and assistance from an MP of another race group in his area.

The presence of MPs of different races in any particular area of South Africa has come about as a result of the mapping out of constituencies for all three houses of the new Parliament.

In effect South Africa's new political face is like a

jig-saw puzzle, with three different political maps superimposed on the map of South Africa.

This means that people living in any one constituency could find an MP of any one of the three houses who represents "own affairs" and "general affairs" interests of at least some part of that region.

Mr Brian Barnford (PFP, Groote Schuur), chief Opposition whip in the House of Assembly, said the present parliamentary tradition was that if an MP received a request for assistance from a person living in his constituency, the MP would pursue the matter to the best of his or her ability.

If the request was received from a person living in another constituency, the MP would refer the person to the public representative of the constituency concerned.

Under the present set-up it seemed proper that any "own affairs" matter raised by a member of the public should be dealt with by an MP of the house concerned.

But there could be matters of interlocking interest between the races, such as race classification problems, certain Group Areas issues, and censorship matters. Here situations could arise where it would be better for a member of the public to seek assistance from an MP of a race group other than his own.

In some cases the best results might be obtained by approaching MPs of all three houses — for example, in censorship matters where public opinion of all races was involved.

Mr Barnford said there was bound to be increasing contact and consultation between MPs of the different houses.

One of the first areas where racial barriers have fallen is the posh Fernwood parliamentary club which has been opened to all MPs — white, coloured and Indian.

Recommendations for this were approved in July this year at the club's annual meeting.

This decision opened the way for mixed sport and racial mixing at club functions, according to parliamentarians who are members.

## EMBATTLED ISRAEL DRAWS RSA INVESTORS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Sep 84 p 5

[Article by Barry Sergeant]

[Text] **SOUTH** African investment in Israel is increasing — in spite of an Israeli economy which at first glance appears to be a shambles.

Israel's inflation rate is 400%, the balance of trade deficit is \$5-billion, and the national budget is running into a serious deficit.

A personal overdraft can cost 600% a year, and the shekel falls daily against the dollar by between 0.5% and 1%. The dollar has become Israel's unofficial currency. It sells on the black market at 20% above the official rate.

### Tax reasons

A foreign businessman says investments in Israel are always calculated in dollars. Only for tax reasons are accounts kept in shekels.

Israel's system of indexing, an attempt to cope with inflation, means that salaries rise every month, and so does the price of virtually every commodity.

The economic problem has been compounded by the recent elections. Of the 22 parties in the election, 16 secured seats in the Knesset. The two largest parties, Likud and Labour, failed to gain a majority.

SA businessmen involved in Israel say that in spite of the appearance of crisis, the economy is thundering along and expanding sufficiently to justify increased investment.

SA exports to Israel in 1983 amounted to \$162-million. SA companies involved in this trade include the smallest and the largest. Anglo American and Gencor supply coal, and Mondi supplies much of Israel's paper.

Zvi Levy, director of the Government's investment authority, says most of Israel's imports from SA are raw materials.

Involvement between the two nations includes Iscor, a joint venture with SA's Iscor. Other examples of co-operation are Unicorn Lines in shipping and South Atlantic Corporation in fishing.

He says that although it is not the best time to invest in Israel, existing companies project growth.

David Mendel, trade attache at the SA Embassy in Tel Aviv, says interest in Israel by SA companies continues as they attempt to find markets.

### Manpower

Mr Levy says Israel's prime asset is manpower. Its natural resources are limited to a few minerals which can be extracted from the Dead Sea. Israel's skills add value to imported raw materials which are processed for export.

The \$83-million of exports to SA in 1983 consisted mainly of electronics, medical equipment, computer software, security and safety products.

Israel's 4-million population generates a greater gross national product than SA's 29-million population.

Cape Gate, a South African company with assets exceeding \$200-million, has been conducting business in Israel for more than 10 years and holds \$25-million of assets in Israel. Sources in Tel Aviv say Cape Gate's chairman, Mendel Kaplan, personifies much of SA's confidence in Israel.

### Bank deal

Mr Kaplan is chairman of the Israel United Appeal Fund, which drew most of its 1983 income from SA. In 1979, Cape Gate signed an agreement with a listed Israeli commercial bank. In an equal venture, the partners established the Discount Bank Investment Corporation to stimulate investment in Israel.

Using venture capital methods, DCIB has taken over several companies. Its role in the Israeli economy is described as similar to that of the Industrial Development Corporation in SA, the difference being DCIB's independence from state control.

Mr Levy says commercial reasons for investment in Israel abound. He speaks of the 25-year-old encouragement of capital investment law, which offers foreign money an attractive haven.

### Grants

Manufacturing investment receives grants and loans up to 75% of cost in some areas, and a company tax rate of 30% is guaranteed for seven years compared with a normal 66%. Last year the scheme attracted \$250-million in investment.

## INDUSTRY THREATENED BY 'CHEAP' IMPORTS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Sep 84 p 13

[Article by Don Robertson]

[Text]

**LARGE** inflows of cut-price imports are depressing South Africa's electrical, cable, machine tool and domestic appliance industries.

The Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seisfa) says in its interim report for 1984 that imports into a weak economy are presenting strong competition for SA companies. Seisfa says prices of imports are unrealistically low.

### Protection

The domestic appliance industry is particularly concerned.

Last year, the fridge and freezer market absorbed 275 000 units, of which 127 000 were supplied by foreign producers. Of these, 74 000 were Italian.

Peter Dupen, manufacturing director of Barlow Manufacturing Company, the largest SA supplier of white goods, says that in the first quarter of 1984 37 000 fridge units were imported, severely affecting the South African industry.

Through the Domestic Appliance Manufacturers Association (Damsa), white goods producers are gathering information to present to the Board of Trade in the hope of a review of tariff protection.

### Material costs

Protection, when formulated in 1982, was considered suitable, but because of inflation it has lost its teeth. Another problem facing the industry is the input cost of raw materials, which are 25% higher than in Italy.

Richard Day, director of the South African Electric Cable Manufacturers Association, says he is "very concerned". In the first five months of this year, imports increased in value by 106% compared with last year, although part of this represents the effects of the weaker rand.

The chairman of the South African Fastener Manufacturers Association, Graham Pearson, says that two months ago the industry was given tariff protection on certain items. This and the weaker rand have "improved the position slightly". However,

long-term prospects are grim, with some plants operating at only 60% of capacity.

Imports have aggravated a difficult position facing industries reporting to Seisfa and there is a general mood of pessimism for the rest of the year. The position is not likely to improve until the second quarter of 1985.

Primary steel producers reported a temporary upsurge in domestic demand for steel products in the third quarter of last year, according to the report. However, this petered out in February.

There was a minor recovery in June ahead of the increase in GST and in anticipation of a steel price rise. But the outlook for the rest of the year is grim, with the real crunch coming in the last quarter.

### Spare

The ferrous and steel casting sectors experienced a sharp downturn in the first six months of the year and the short- to medium-term outlook is gloomy.

Activity in the engineering and metal fabricating industries is depressed and an improvement is expected only

from the middle of next year. Fabricating shops in the heavier sectors of engineering have considerable spare capacity and are facing strong competition from cheap imports.

### Bright

One of the few bright spots is the electrical machinery sector in which orders and production are reasonable for switchgear equipment, panel boards and transformers.

However, in the heavy electrical sub-sector demand is softening after reductions in capital spending by municipalities and in the electricity generating and supply sector.

The export potential offers a mixed bag. Steel exports, hurt by South Africa's voluntary reduction of shipments to America, are expected to decline below those of 1983.

In contrast, growth in stainless-steel production has been experienced in America and this is exerting upward pressure on the price of ferrochrome. Exporters expect an improvement in demand.

# ISRAEL'S CLOSE TIES WITH SOUTH AFRICA EXAMINED

London SECHABA in English Aug 84 pp 18-20

[Interview with Comrade 'S'--not further identified: "Israel Is South Africa's Best Friend"]

[Text] *Comrade 'S' has been in exile in Israel for the last twenty years. Before leaving South Africa he was active in the Congress Alliance, and, together with many others, he was detained during the State of Emergency after Sharpeville. He was also the recipient of many banning orders during the hectic political activity of the fifties. 'Sechaba' was therefore very pleased to renew an old acquaintance with this comrade.*

Q. Comrade S, could you tell us briefly what has happened to you over the past two decades, and also give us some impressions of Israel?

A. My health would not allow me to stay in the cold climate of Europe, and this factor, together with a personal family one, influenced my decision to work on a kibbutz in Israel, where, over many years, I have kept in reasonably close touch with the local progressive organisations there.

My very strong assertion is that Israel is fully aligned with the western world and is, of course, South Africa's best friend. I would say very categorically that the USA and the apartheid regime are most warmly regarded by the Israeli government, and have been so for all the time I have been there.

Q. Can you give a few examples to substantiate what you say about the relationship between Israel and South Africa?

A. Yes. For example, when Rabin was Prime Minister, he invited Vorster to visit Israel officially. As a result of this visit, a special economic and cultural relationship was forged between the two states. Another example is the fact that Israeli officers are often called upon to lecture to their counterparts in the South African racist forces about the latest military developments, which they have gained through connections with the USA, and of course about their own experiences in actual conditions of war.

There are several senior South African officers now being taught Hebrew in Israel, as well as the production and manufacture of weapons at which the Israelis are experts.

South Africa, which cannot sell its commercial goods directly to the Common Market, does so through Israel, which has a special status with the E.E.C.

These examples, and many others, should give you an idea of what I mean when I speak about the close relationship between the two states.

Q. You spoke about Vorster's visit to Israel. I believe he visited the memorial to the six million Jews murdered by Hitler. Can you say what the reaction of the Israeli people was to this, and whether they were aware that Vorster had been detained by Smuts during the Second World War for his pro-Hitler activities?

A. Information about the Nazi sympathies of Vorster was drastically curtailed. He was portrayed as an anti-British patriot who had been interned for this reason. There were a few protest letters about his visit, but never any possibility of a strong campaign against it at that time.

Q. What, if anything, is Israel's attitude towards the forced removal of hundreds of thousands of Africans to the bantustans, bearing in mind the fact that the same fate befell many Jews during Hitler's occupation of Europe?

A. It is ironical, but seemingly true in some instances, that the persecuted learn best from their persecutors how to persecute others! This certainly applies to the successive Israeli governments, right up to the present time.

But to get back to your question — officially, the Israeli Government has no contact with the bantustans. Unofficially, however, several Israeli firms are investing in the Ciskei for instance. In addition, at least twenty pilots are being 'privately' trained in Israel for the intended Ciskeian Air Force. At least three of the bantustan 'governments' have offices in Israel. Sebe has visited Israel on several occasions, but on his last visit, there were demonstrations in Tel Aviv against such visits.

And, by the way, the Israelis have already paired off the town of Ashkelon with a twin city in South Africa, but the attempt by Rehovot to do likewise had to be abandoned because of strong protests against it.

Q. As you know, there are several anti-apartheid movements throughout the world. Is there one in Israel?

A. No, there is not.

Q. Why not?

A. This is due partly, I think, to the inertia of the progressive elements among the thirty-two thousand ex-South Africans now living in Israel, but due more so to what is termed the ethnocentricity of the Israeli people, which means that they are so bound up with their own 'survival' that they don't appear to be moved significantly by anything else.

Q. Well, this of course must lead me to ask you what your opinion is about the role which Israel has played in the Middle East during your stay there.

A. To answer this properly, we would have to go back to the day of 1948, when Shoret was the foreign minister in the Ben-Gurion government at the time of independence. Shoret officially stated in most categorical terms that Israel was aligned with the West. This has never been denied or altered by all the succeeding governments.

It has meant, therefore, that Israel has acted as a protector of the imperialist interests in this region for all these years. For example, the connivement with the French and British in the 1956 attack on Egypt — all the ensuing wars against the Arab states bear this out in full, culminating, as they have done, in the 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

Q. Obviously this attitude fits in with the Israeli attitude towards the Palestinian Arabs. Can you comment on this?

A. The alignment with the west is the other side of the coin to Israel's refusal to recognise the fact that there is a Palestinian Arab people struggling for nationhood and independence in the former territory of Palestine. At no stage has any Israeli leader accepted this fact.

One could say that the current aggression against Lebanon is tied up with this concept.

Begin, Shamir and Sharon boasted that they had now destroyed the infrastructure of the PLO. What they, in fact, had done was to destroy the homes, schools, hospitals and factories in the Palestinian camps, and killed many innocent people. But to destroy the PLO, all the Palestinians themselves would have to be destroyed. Events have shown that this is impossible. Nothing can destroy a people fighting for a just cause.

Q. Comrade S, it appears from all this that you are quite sure that the Palestinian people will ultimately gain their independence.

Can you tell us whether you have ever detected any form of racism while this struggle has taken place in the Middle East — racism from the allies of the apartheid regime, of course?

A. As I have implied, there can be no doubt at all that the just war of the Palestinian people will end in victory for them. There is a realisation from a growing number of Israelis that an independent Palestinian State alongside that of the Israeli State is the best guarantee for peace and security in the Middle East.

But over the last eight or nine months a vicious racism has surfaced. There have been calls to expel the Arabs who at present live in Israel — and these run into many, many thousands. There have also been calls by certain sections of the Rabbinate for apartheid to be introduced between Jews and Arabs in Israel itself. As a result many progressive Jews and local Arabs have formed committees to oppose this new manifestation of racism, and have effectively rallied large parts of the population against such policies. Hopefully, this initial ground-swell of resistance will put paid to such manoeuvres by these reactionaries.

Q. Would it be correct to say that the apartheid regime plays the same sinister role in Southern Africa as does the Tel Aviv regime in the Middle East? — and that both serve the same master on the international level?

A. There is no shadow of doubt about the twin roles that these regimes play. Nor is there any doubt that they exchange views about

their respective murderous acts of aggression against the liberation struggles everywhere.

Q. From your observation point in Israel, and from all that you have experienced in that area together with your earlier experiences in South Africa, what would your message be to all your old comrades, as well as the new ones, now fighting against the apartheid regime both inside and outside our country?

A. As you can see from the latest events in the Lebanon, the brute force of the USA and its Israeli bully-boys have not succeeded in imposing their will on those fighting against oppression. Though they can cause tremendous damage and suffering, they are in fact sowing the seeds of their own defeat.

The same can be said about the apartheid aggression in Southern Africa.

The peace, prosperity and happiness of the people of South Africa is dependent on the liberation movement — on the release of Mandela, Sisulu, Kathrada and all the others still imprisoned, and on the return of Oliver Tambo and his comrades to their rightful place as leaders of a South Africa based upon the Freedom Charter.

**Amandla!**  
**Power to the people!**  
**Victory is certain!**

CSO: 3400/2184

## NEED FOR ECONOMIC AUSTERITY DEMONSTRATED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Sep 84 p 11

[Text]

**THE** Governor of the Reserve Bank, Gerhard de Kock, had little to be cheerful about in his annual report, delivered after the introduction of the most severe South African austerity measures of the post-war period.

But as always, he could not refrain from the populist requirement of seeing a silver lining: the temporary new downturn will ultimately be transformed into the next upswing.

However, the address highlights several realities which should give cause for thought about what lies ahead.

In late July it was finally decided by both the Reserve Bank and the Treasury that it would be irresponsible to base their policies on early favourable developments regarding the dollar, the gold price, the commodity markets and climatic conditions.

A more formidable array of unfavourable economic conditions than the present is difficult to imagine for South Africa. The time has arrived for realistic assumptions.

### Full circle

The Government has turned full circle to the pre-1960 period when it was also fashionable not to count your chickens before they were hatched. If, in other words, the gold price is trading at \$350, you do not dream about (or act on the assumption of) a \$450 price a year hence.

Similarly, you will believe the drought to be at an end when you see a bumper maize crop — which is not the same thing as seeing rain.

The authorities do not publicly admit to the possibility of even greater disaster ahead. Even so, it is obvious that the new reality incorporates a considerable awareness regarding the downside exposure which will remain with us for some time to come.

Nevertheless, Dr de Kock's message to

the Government was clear: cut State spending or face the consequences.

Initial indications are far from reassuring that the Government has understood Dr de Kock's message.

### Two sources

Our main problem seems to be overspending relative to what can be sustained by current output and export earnings. Overspending poses the threat of a vicious circle of inflation and currency depreciation from which we will be unable to extricate ourselves for years to come.

Overspending has two sources — the consumer and the Government. In the mini-boom in the five quarters to mid-1984, per capita real private spending rose by 4.5% while per capita real income declined by more than 5%. The difference between them reflected large-scale use of consumer credit among parts of the white population.

Similarly, the Government continued its spending momentum this year. The March Budget, like its predecessor, was intended to be disinflationary. But additional outlays are once again threatening to transform the Budget into a highly expansionary one.

Government's real spending increased by about 4% in 1983. In the first half of 1984, it was no less than 12% higher than in the comparable 1983 period. An important factor was the 30% increase in the Government's salary and wage bill.

### Unprecedented

Dr de Kock has correctly diagnosed the need for a great effort by the Government to prevent its total spending and borrowing requirements from becoming unduly large this year and next.

In unprecedented language, Dr de Kock has stressed the need for reducing public-sector spending, whether by privatising public-sector enterprises, the termination of certain services or even the retrenchment of less-productive staff. The potential

in each of these areas is substantial.

Failure to act would lead to unambiguous results: interest rates would have to shoulder too much of the burden of adjustment and remain high for too long. Worse, interest rates might have to be pushed even higher, something that may be hard to believe with prime already at 25%.

No action now would also risk an irreversible spiral of inflation and currency depreciation. Our transformation to something akin to a Latin American banana republic would be complete.

## Dual purpose

The severe austerity measures should force down consumer spending — provided it is not augmented by continuing high Government spending. A reduction in Government spending would serve a dual purpose: the Government's contribution to general frugality, and elimination of an important support for high consumer spending.

We have been told on several occasions in recent weeks, and again by Dr de Kock, that the new Minister of Finance is giving the matter of State spending his full attention and that he has undertaken to make a statement.

But no sooner had Dr de Kock spoken, than Barend du Plessis appeared on TV with the essential message that no civil servant need lose sleep about losing his job (a worry apparently reserved for private-sector employees when facing severe recession).

When coupled to F W de Klerk's message, confirmed by Joop de Loor, that public-sector salaries are not about to be trimmed, we have a true picture of the Government's economic and political dilemma: there is simply no room for cut-backs.

Taking into account the job creation that will follow the constitutional changes, it is only to be expected that the spending momentum will continue. No amount of public relations by Mr du Plessis will change that reality.

We will also have to be on our guard against creative accounting.

There is one point on which one can take issue with Dr de Kock: that our problem is not one of depression. It is true that we have been overspending, but this has been happening within tightening external constraints.

Industrial capacity use at 87% is not convincingly indicative of an overheated economy. The true bottleneck is the balance of payments and low productivity.

## Hope and prayer

If, in the period immediately ahead, our BoP constraint were to worsen — for instance, through a lower gold price — we would probably continue to overspend domestically at lower levels of capacity use.

If such a deterioration were to materialise, a possibility that Dr de Kock has refused to take into consideration in public, the economy would be entering a depression phase.

To claim, as Dr de Loor does, that the lower rand will generate the necessary export volume is based more on hope and prayer than evidence of long-term export vigour.

## External risk

A plummeting rand, although favouring established exporters in the short term, does not necessarily turn manufacturers into long-term exporters. The larger the fall of the rand, the more visible and obvious the external risk and uncertainty. Something more is needed to turn us into large-scale exporters of manufactured goods.

To rephrase the Governor's address slightly, the current problem of consumer overspending is for Dr de Kock, and Government overspending for Mr du Plessis to solve.

Correctives for a depression would rest more heavily elsewhere on the State bureaucracy, particularly David de Villiers' Department of Industry, Commerce and Tourism. And, of course, P W Botha.

DU TOIT EXAMINES NATURE OF BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Sep 84 p 10

[Article by Prof Andre du Toit: "Boycotts--Are They Strategy or Principle?"]

[Text]

WHAT has been achieved by the boycotts mounted against the recent elections for the "coloured" and "Indian" houses of the new tri-cameral Parliament? And what is the future now of this strong tradition of non-collaboration?

Most assessments of the results of these elections have focused on the extent of support for the Government's new constitutional deal. The main question has been whether polls as low as 20% and 30% provide the minimal credibility needed by the Government for its purposes, and whether such low polls will strengthen or weaken the pressures for further reform.

But the other side of the coin provides equally significant food for thought. And this may be an appropriate moment to put the boycott strategy in wider perspective, and to ask what it might hold for the future.

As far as the recent elections are concerned, there can be little doubt that the boycotts proved a considerable success.

Obviously the UDF and its allies cannot lay claim to the support of all those who did not vote, or who did not even register as voters. Many who did not vote or register failed to do so because of apathy or due to political ignorance and inexperience.

Yet the dimensions of deliberate non-collaboration can be gathered quite clearly from the overall pattern of election results.

Other things being equal, political ignorance and inexperience are likely to have been serious factors particularly in the rural areas.

For a more informed, articulate and sophisticated electorate we must look to the urban constituencies, especially to the Cape Peninsula (and to Johannesburg and Durban in the case of the "Indian" elections). On this score, then, one would have expected the highest rates of participation to be in the urban constituencies, with significantly lower voter turnouts in the *plateland*.

Yet the actual pattern was just the reverse.

In the case of the "coloured" election the

highest poll was recorded, of all places, in the Northern Transvaal, with rural Free State and Eastern Cape constituencies showing voting turnouts of 40% and more.

But in the Western Cape, the political heartland of this community, the average percentage poll amounted to less than 10% (which works out at less than 5% of the total number of potential voters in this region).

The actual number of votes cast in the Peninsula even declined from the 44 270 cast for the CRC in 1975 to a mere 25 110 in the current elections. In the "Indian" elections, too, key urban constituencies recorded exceptionally low percentage polls.

Such results evidently cannot be blamed simply on apathy or ignorance. Instead they indicate a massive and deliberate boycott by the most articulate urban voters.

How deep are such views rooted, and how widely are they shared? The charges against the UDF of "intimidating" would-be voters are quite misleading if they are intended to suggest that in spite of these polls there

really is a much greater underlying support for the new constitutional deal.

In fact, the pattern of the electoral polls simply confirms what more general attitude surveys have established.

A case in point is a survey by Willem van Vuuren, head of the Department of Political Science at the University of the Western Cape, just published in the first issue of the new Afrikaans journal *Die Suid-Afrikaan*.\*

Van Vuuren's data show a close correlation among coloured respondents between levels of education and information, on the one hand, and actual or potential support for the Government's new constitutional institutions, on the other.

Quite simply, the better educated and more politically informed coloured respondents are, the less they are prepared to express support for the new constitutional deal. If the more militant and radical views of UWC students or the professional elites of the Cape Peninsula differ from a country-wide norm, this does not mean that they are therefore or less political consequence.

Moreover, it is a superficial political diagnosis which wishes to make the UDF the scapegoat for the effective boycott. The UDF itself is largely an umbrella organisation and the real strength of the boycott movement lies in the various community associations and sporting organisations. Indeed, without the UDF the results would probably not have been much different. After all, the tradition of non-collaboration goes back 40 years and more.

There may well have been a greater or lesser number of incidents involving UDF militants. But this should not obscure the main point, which is that no amount of "intimidation" can possibly account for a

stayaway of 80% and more of the potential urban electorate.

Moreover no one need bluff himself about the facts of political life: any process of political mobilisation inevitably involves a variety of pressures. In practical politics there very seldom is any such thing as "spontaneous" support even, and especially, by the silent majority.

It is the business of political movements to use persuasion, propaganda and various kinds of social and public pressures to get large numbers of individuals to toe the general line. And this the boycott movement did quite effectively — even without the benefit of such powerful media as the daily press, radio and television.

If the boycott movement has thus demonstrated that it is a political force to be reckoned with, the question remains what its thrust and achievement might be. It is sometimes suggested that political boycotts are essentially undemocratic and anti-democratic. But that is a blinkered view.

The boycott movement may be extra-parliamentary in nature, but it is not therefore necessarily anti-democratic. On the contrary, the right to say no is a basic democratic principle. It is the hallmark of outright totalitarian rule that participation is enforced. Only to the extent that Government seeks to be based on consent does the option arise to withhold democratic participation.

In a wider perspective it may thus be argued that the boycotts actually provided a better testimony to the broadening of the democratic process in South Africa than the votes gathered by the participants!

Yet this can hardly be counted as a political achievement in any real

sense. But then, what would count as a real success for a political boycott? To opt for a boycott strategy is to have the odds fearfully stacked against you. It is not enough to achieve a relative majority of support, as in ordinary political contests. For a political boycott to succeed it must demonstrate that it is capable of withholding general participation, and then not just in one region, but across the board. Moreover it may not be sufficient to do this in one election, as happened in the 1981 elections for the Indian Council, but it must be sustained in subsequent elections as well.

In the end the effectiveness of a political boycott will depend on how badly and urgently the consent being withheld is required by the ruling party. In the present case it is clear that the Government's requirements are quite low, which means that a boycott, to be politically effective, must be virtually total. Failing that, the boycott movement at best is left with a moral victory only.

At this point the question must be faced whether non-collaboration is primarily regarded as a matter of moral principle or of political strategy. If moral victories are the primary objective, then the boycotters may, at least for the moment, rest satisfied. But from the point of view of political strategy they may well have to reconsider their options. The best opportunity to block the implementation of the new constitutional deal by boycotting no doubt was at these first elections.

The workings of the new tri-cameral Parliament may still be obstructed in one way or another, but that will be up to the participating parties, if they so choose.

Are, or were, there any alternative strategies available? It is tempting to

speculate about the possible impact had the UDF and its associates actually put up candidates in the elections — with the victorious members simply refusing to take up their seats, or using their parliamentary base to mount radical opposition. A similar strategy has been adopted with some success by the PLO on the Israeli West Bank.

The advantage of such a strategy, if it works, is that it could show up the "sham" and "facade" of the new constitution in real political terms and not just at the level of rhetoric. It would also provide incontrovertible proof of the actual extent of political support commanded by the more militant opposition, which must always remain open to question in the case of boycotts.

The risk, of course, is not merely that the actual support which the UDF or similar parties could muster may turn out to be rather less than had been claimed — after all, that is a risk which any serious political movement must be prepared to take — but that it could well prove a self-defeating exercise.

Even a determined leadership could find it very difficult to persuade its constituency to abandon its traditional stance of non-collaboration. The result may well be both a poor electoral performance and divisive conflict between rival factions.

Especially in the Cape Peninsula, where the traditions of non-collaboration are so deeply rooted, new political strategies will not easily be forged.

The boycott movement may still win some moral victories, but when it comes to possible innovative political action it seems to be a prisoner of its own past.

[\*Willem van Vuuren: *Waar lê die Bruin steun?*, *Die Suid-Afrikaan* (Lente 1984), R12

PROFESSOR WARNS OF ROBOT REVOLUTION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Sep 84 p 3 M

[Text]

DURBAN — The microprocessor, originally something only in the mind of the science fiction writer, has become a reality and is heralding the start of the second industrial revolution.

This warning was given to delegates at the Trade Union Council of South Africa's 30th annual conference in Durban by Professor M G Rodd, professor of electronics and head of the department of electrical engineering at the University of the Witwatersrand.

"The technology of the microprocessor has become widespread and forms the basis on which the factory of the future is becoming a reality.

"Numerically controlled machines, robots, computer vision systems,

automatic vehicles and automatic warehouses are linked together to form a virtually totally automated factory," he said.

He said this holds great terror for the factory worker "because high technology will put people out of jobs.

"Our places of work are becoming the areas most affected, for offices are ripe for technological revolution," he said.

Professor Rodd warned that the potential for labour-shedding in offices was enormous. He quoted figures of an American study which showed that a two-percent reduction of office staff a year would put 25 million workers out of jobs by the year 2000.

He said Japan had led the way in seizing this revolutionary technology

and no nation could ignore the developments.

"Unless nations which are still outside this technological revolution climb on the bandwagon, they will become more and more deeply immersed in its negative effects," he said.

The key to the success of the microprocessor was that it was relatively cheap, very reliable and compact, he said.

"Unless we can persuade the governments of the large industrial nations of the world to revert to labour-intensive manufacturing, we cannot hope to survive as a manufacturing nation unless we can compete — so we have to follow their examples.

"If we do not dominate the technology, the technology will dominate us."

MILITARY HOLD POWER REINS IN SOUTH AFRICA, CLAIMS FRANKEL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Sep 84 p 11

[Text]

It was the military, not the politicians, who held the effective reins of power in South Africa, a political scientist told a luncheon group in Johannesburg yesterday.

Dr Philip Frankel of the Department of Political Studies, University of the Witwatersrand, said that he had spent two years researching who held the ultimate power in this country.

He was addressing a luncheon club hosted by the Department of Anatomy.

"My research has lead me to the conclusion that it is the military that holds the power behind the power in South Africa," he said.

Dr Frankel said that although the military was supposed to be similar in function to the British military — an arm of the state that was expected to be non-political and staffed by people who simply carried out the wishes of the State — this was no longer true in South Africa.

"This has been especially so since the mid-1960s when the present Acting State President, P W Botha, was Minister of Defence," he said.

"Mr Botha rode to power on the support given him by the top generals and the fact that he owes this support to the generals increases their influence in the area of politics."

He noted that today the military had become a

"highly differentiated, highly skilled, highly complex organisation with some 3 000 sub-divisions falling under the wing of the army, airforce and navy.

"We must also take note of the fact that the military and the civilian sectors have become closely linked through conscription; the division between the military and the civilian sectors in South Africa today is rather amorphous."

Dr Frankel believes that as the security situation in South Africa progressively degenerates so will the profile of the military become more obvious but he does not subscribe to the possibility of a military coup similar to those that happen in Latin America.

"This is because South Africans have been instilled with the concept of a civilian government."

He also said that since 1945 the military had become a predominantly Afrikaans organisation. This was part of the consolidation of Afrikaner power in South Africa.

Although South Africans were living in a society that was increasingly in the process of being militarised, Dr Frankel said, he did not believe that there would be any substantial change in this country as a result.

EMBARGO SEEN HAMPERING AIR DEFENSE NETWORK

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 5 Sep 84 p 11

[Article by Robin Parker from the "On Parade" column]

[Text]

MANY military pundits have been questioning the government's wisdom of staging its most extravagant military peace-time exercise to-date — Thunder Chariot — at a time like this.

Initially it mystified me somewhat.

But as it has panned out it has become increasingly obvious that it is a calculated exercise to focus the spotlight on this country's ground-bound military might and its advances in armaments manufacture while the arms embargo fritters away air superiority, particularly in terms of front-line strike aircraft.

It must be said, however, that the peace platform established east and west is no directive for reducing military preparedness.

Whether South Africa's military commanders will admit it or not, deep down they are well aware of the damage of the arms embargo in the air and on the water.

There are strong rumours of the deployment of MiG 23s to the north of us and at a stretch the Mirage F1s — which form the strike capability of the SAAF — lose out by a short head. The question of pilot ability would have to be debated at length to conclude who holds the upper hand.

The fact is that the F1s are dated and the possibility of replacement is poor.

Therefore Thunder Chariot can be seen as a replacement on land for the days of gunboat diplomacy and high profile air shows.

The intention appears to be to place in public view the latest developments in infantry weaponry and prove conclusively that the footsloggers of the south have maintained a high standard in spite of the peace initiatives.

South Africa is sounding a warning, but the overtones for the future of the navy and air force are ominous.

Undoubtedly, Pretoria has been burning the midnight oil in an attempt to solve the problems of air transport, strike aircraft and frigate and submarine replacement and on occasions have gone on record to give an insight into their thinking.

The alternative for this country is an operation like Thunder Chariot — high profile military manoeuvres, repeated drum-beating on conventional ability while the negotiative process continues — remember, Taiwan says it wants to produce an air superiority fighter by 1988 and the Israelis are well on their way with the Lavi.

But the practical problems of association with the United States remain. An additional imponderable is the US presidential race — if Reagan wins there could be some unexpected spin-offs for this country's military machine.

## SPECIAL AIRSPACE RULES FOR MANEUVER GIVEN

Kimberley DIAMOND FIELDS ADVERTISER in English 29 Aug 84 p 3

[Text]

'EXERCISE Thunder Chariot,' the largest military manoeuvre staged in South Africa, was intensified yesterday by an announcement by Air Force headquarters in Pretoria that the area, near Sishen, had been declared a restricted operational area.

Throughout the duration of the exercise, which is being held at the P W Botha training area at the SA Army School at Lohatla in the Northern Cape, special rules will apply in the airspace.

In a statement Air Force headquarters said that in terms of the Defence Act, the area had been declared a restricted operational area (ROA) while the manoeuvres were in progress.

During this period intensive military exercises would be carried out 'from ground level to unlimited space within the area.'

Aircraft not involved in the exercise would have to establish contact with the off-route coordination centre on frequency 120,0 mhz, call-sign 'Mainstay', prior to entering or flying in the area, it said.

## FREQUENCIES

It said air traffic control zones (ATZ's) had been established at Sishen, frequency 123,5 mhz, call-sign 'Sishen Tower', and at Lohatla, frequency 122,1 mhz, call-sign 'Lohatla Tower.'

'Aircraft not participating in the exercise must obtain landing clearance from Air Force headquarters by telephone (012) 26-9941 extension 237 or 323-2795 prior to departure,' the statement said.

'The area involved is from the Botswana border north of Mafikeng, point 25043'S 25026'E south in a straight line to a point south of Potchefstroom 27000'S 26048'E; thence along the northern boundary of advisory route W90D to Ulco VOR (UCV) point 28025'S 24018'E; thence along the northern boundary of air route W97 to the outer arc of the Upton-CTA point 28020'S 22012'E; thence north east along the arc of the CTA to a point 27035'S 21018'E; thence directly north to the Botswana border point 26051'S 21018'E; thence along the border back to the initial point north of Mafikeng.' — Sapa

## SUZMAN ON RACIAL, SEXUAL DISCRIMINATION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Sep 84 p 6

[Text]

**RACIAL** discrimination and sexual discrimination share common features although the nature and consequences are not identical, veteran MP, Mrs Helen Suzman, told the Conference of Women in Johannesburg yesterday.

Delivering the opening address, Mrs Helen Suzman drew a parallel between both forms of discrimination as involving the adverse treatment of someone on grounds irrelevant to that person's intrinsic qualities and qualifications.

"Both are the result of pressures of prejudice and custom. Both are morally unacceptable," she said.

### Laws

Speaking on the subject "Nothing to Stop You," at the two-day conference organised by the Legal Status of Women Committee and

the Union of Jewish Women, Mrs Suzman said that despite laws repealing discrimination against women as regards salaries and wages, certain discriminatory rules still apply.

She gave the example of women teachers and married women teachers in certain provinces who cannot be employed as permanent staff, making them suffer both in salary scales and pensions.

"Perhaps it is because race discrimination is such an over-riding issue in South Africa that sex discrimination has played a minor role," she said.

"And despite the flowery preamble in the new Republic of South Africa Constitution Act which talks of furthering 'the contentment and spiritual and material welfare of all' there is nothing in the act itself to invalidate discrimination based on race or sex, nor does the consti-

tution embody a bill of rights against which such discrimination could be tested in the courts of law."

Mrs. Suzman said women were often prevented from taking opportunities as much by their own lack of self confidence as by any obstructiveness emanating from a hostile male-orientated environment.

But she admitted she had no patience with "shrinking violets" or with women of obvious ability who refuse to stand for office and who are nervous at competing with men who, quite often, are by no means as intelligent nor as competent as they are.

"This does not mean to say that I believe women per se should be elected to positions of responsibility.

"I believe that women as efficient and competent human beings, should be elected to such office."

CSO: 3400/2191

ZAMDELA COUNCILLORS WANT HIKES SCRAPPED

Johannesburg SOWETAN IN English 11 Sep 84 p 6

[Article by Nkopane Makobane]

[Text]

TWO ZAMDELA councillors have called on the Lekoa Town Council to immediately scrap the new tariffs in the Vaal Townships that led to uprisings in the area last week.

Mr J M Tsoai and Mr Moses Tlale, who represent Zamdela in the 38-member Lekoa Council, have also called for the establishment of an independent commission of inquiry before a final decision is taken on the rent increases.

Mr Tsoai told The SOWETAN yesterday that for the sake of peace in the area, the authorities must heed the feelings of the community.

He said at a public meeting held by the Zamdela residents on

September 2, a resolution was taken that people would not pay the increased tariffs implemented from September 1.

Among other reasons for this resolution was that when a decision was taken by the council to increase the tariffs, the two Zamdela councillors had been slapped with a 45-day suspension for contravening a council regulation. However, the ban has since been postponed indefinitely following a Pretoria Supreme Court order last month.

Mr Tsoai also said they were angry, because since the unrest, it appears the mayor, Mr Essau Mahlatsi, and

other councillors have been having private meetings with board officials, and the two have not been informed of them.

He said actions such as these were now making it imperative that a separate community council for Zamdela be established. Tomorrow they would meet with the Chief Commissioner of the Orange Free State to discuss this issue.

He further announced that on September 23, residents in Zamdela would hold a public meeting to take a final decision on whether to pay the increases or fight the matter in court. He said they would invite Mr Mahlatsi to this meeting.

CSO: 3400/2191

# INKATHA MEMBER'S HOME ATTACKED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Sep 84 p 6

[Text]

DURBAN. -- The home of a leading Inkatha member in Lamontville was attacked with petrol bombs early yesterday while another well-known Inkatha supporter was allegedly assaulted in the street.

Supporters of the Joint Rent Action Committee (JORAC) have been blamed for both incidents.

Last night Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, called on the Reverend Mcebisi Xundu, an executive member of JORAC, and other leaders of the organisation to restrain their members from these "extremely dangerous and provocative acts".

Mr Robert Sikhakhane, chairman of Inkatha in Ward 2 of Lamontville, said two petrol bombs had been thrown at his home yesterday afternoon.

The first bomb, apparently aimed at the bedroom, missed its target and hit a wall and exploded on the lawn. The second bomb, thrown at the kitchen, failed to ignite.

Mr Sikhakhane claimed his assailants were supporters of JORAC and said the attack had been reported to the police.

In another incident, Mrs May Ngubane, a prominent Inkatha member, alleged she had been assaulted by a young group of JORAC supporters.

She said she had been attacked at the Ebony Centre by young people boarding buses. When she ran into a nearby shop for protection the youths shouted they would kill all the Inkatha members in Lamontville.

The trouble-torn township has been plagued with incidents since rent increases were announced by the then Port Natal Administration Board early last year and following the assassination of a prominent community leader, Mr Mazi Dube, in April of that year.

Last night Mr Xundu was "completely dismayed" at the news of the attacks. "JORAC has always called for non-violence and peaceful negotiations," he said.

"It is easy to blame the organisation for violence, but it does not mean that is fact."

CSO: 3400/2198

IMMORALITY, MIXED MARRIAGES DISCUSSED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 29 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] For those who are so obsessed with the idea that the Law on Mixed Marriages and the prohibition of immorality crossing the color boundary must be repealed, the appearance of the RGN's [Council for Humanities Research] report on this and related matters has caused great consternation.

In particular it is deputy minister Piet Badenhorst, who as chairman of the select committee has asked that it be granted authority to rescind these laws, who now redfaced, must attempt to clarify his actions.

Mr Badenhorst has reported that the majority of witnesses before the select committee advocated the repeal of these laws and that the committee thus intends to consider it. In support of the possible repeal of these laws, Mr Badenhorst, a former missionary in the Dutch Reformed Church, has said that there are no Scriptural grounds for these laws.

The RGN report is based on an opinion poll of whites, coloreds and Asians concerning the existing apartheid structures and including, among other things, the Law on Mixed Marriages and the prohibition of immorality across the color boundary. Among other things, it appears from this poll that almost 85 percent of Afrikaners favor separate facilities and that about 80 percent are in favor of the two laws concerned.

One can infer from this how completely out of sync the "National" Party is with Afrikaner sentiments. It is the "National" Party that drove the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP] people out because they supported the preservation of apartheid and because the NP leaders were calling for "change" and the gradual "elimination of discrimination."

The attack on apartheid started with sports events involving foreign countries; went from there to domestic athletics; and from there, with irrepressibly logical entreaty, to mixing the races in theaters, restaurants, hotels, parks, and so on.

The whole policy of eliminating discrimination requires a necessity that all separation of the races disappear. And the appointment of the Badenhorst committee was the government's means of obtaining a justification for the repeal of the laws.

The argument was that the repeal of these laws would have to open the way for the repeal of the laws on racial classification and group areas, since all these laws are interwoven--if one pulls on it at any one point, the entire fabric is affected.

Now it appears that the "National" Party's systematic unravelling of apartheid does not enjoy the support of the largest portion of the Afrikaner community. And what makes this fact so remarkable is that for the last 15 years the "National" Party has been agitating against racial separation and for racial mixing.

It is on record that Mr Hendrik Schoeman, Mr Pik Botha and Dr Gerrit Viljoen were already advocating in the '70s the repeal of the Law on Mixed Marriages and the prohibition of immorality crossing the color boundary. After a speech by Mr P.W. Botha in March 1980, one of the "National" Party's spokesmen wrote in an editorial: "The time is finally ripe. The Immorality Act and the Law on Mixed Marriages can now be done away with."

It now appears that not only are and were these authorities out of touch with the community from which they come but, more importantly, that all the propaganda of 14, 15 years has not yet moved the Afrikaners to reject the idea of racial separation and apartheid.

It is these few facts which set the disintegration of the "National" Party in motion, with the schism in 1969, the schism in 1982, and the defection which has continued since, and which has assured the mustering of politically like-minded people to the right of the "National" Party. The RGN report demonstrates how the legacy of a Malan, Strijdom and some people say they don't need the laws. Nevertheless there do exist dissolute people who misuse their individual freedom to bring down their communities. These communities have the right to take action against the irresponsible exercise of individual freedom, Dr Treurnicht said.

12620

CSO: 3401/137

## BRIEFS

MIRAGES JOIN MANEUVER--Mirage aircraft were seen over Kimberley yesterday on their way to 'Exercise Thunder Chariot,' the major military manoeuvre taking place at Lohatla in the Northern Cape. A spokesman for the South African Air Force in Pretoria said the aircraft were 'engaged in preparation for the exercise.' [Text] [Kimberley DIAMOND FIELDS ADVERTISER in English 30 Aug 84 p 1]

CHILEAN MINING NEEDS--The Government of Chile will invest about R4-billion in the next two years in the mining industry. Codelco, the world's largest copper producer, will use a large part of this amount, but substantial purchases will also be made by Enami--a group of small and medium mines--and Soquimich, the world's major producer of natural salt-petre. John Bell, managing director of Breyer Development Services, a South African export market development consultancy specialising in mining and engineering projects, says: "This State-sponsored spending programme could hold tremendous potential for South African manufacturers battling the recession. "There are few countries in the world where South African expertise in mining is held in higher esteem than in Chile. When one considers the excellent relations between Chile and South Africa at political, defence and trade levels, the implications are obvious." [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Sep 84 p 5]

COMPUTER SURVIVAL KIT--Computer technology has become a survival issue with many South African companies--those who neglect expenditure on data processing will find themselves at a competitive disadvantage 18 to 24 months down the line. New technology is important to surviving the recession, says Leonard Fine, managing director of CIM-Deltak, a computer and management training organisation. He says: "The financial institutions and some of the big government and quasi-government organisations, such as SAA, have found that they cannot survive without their computers." Companies should be trying to improve the productivity of data-processing staff, who absorb 70% of total computer expenditure. "A survey would show that most data-processing managers are dissatisfied with the productivity of their computer resources." He says a reduction in the training of data-processing staff and computer users will probably prejudice the situation in three years' time. A reduction restricts the skills of people who in three years' time would otherwise have occupied middle or supervisory level jobs in the computer area, and this is where there is a big shortage of people. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Sep 84 p 38]

**BANK MONITORING PLAN**--The South African authorities will have to introduce a regular reporting procedure for the nation's banks in respect of their foreign branches and subsidiaries. This is according to the Reserve Bank Senior Deputy Governor, Mr Chris Stals. He told Forex RSA, the association of foreign exchange dealers: "We shall have to monitor the capital adequacy of our banks relative to the activities of their foreign branches and subsidiaries and...concern ourselves more with the activities of these branches and subsidiaries in the foreign currency markets." Mr Stals said the Reserve Bank was concerned about the size of some transactions done by South African banks in international forward exchange markets on instructions from South African clients. He said the concentration of large forward exchange transactions on certain dates and in certain markets, albeit to cover genuine open positions, had created an undesirable image of the real intentions of South African operations.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Sep 84 p 24]

**COMPUTERIZED WAGON TRACKING**--The entire coal export rail network from inland collieries to Richards Bay is to be monitored by the Track automatic computerised wagon tracking system. A Maritzburg company, Electromatic, has won a Sats' contract to supply transponders, or navigational aids, for the undersides of 6 000 wagons. It also involves the supply of seven reader stations on the main line. Telkor is handling all installation. The Richards Bay coal terminal has recently ordered an additional five reader stations to be built at the site. A terminal spokesman said Richards Bay had to cope daily with huge volumes of incoming coal wagon data, mainly on telex. "We are being forced to automate this area of our operation due to the sheer volume of data," he said. By installing Electromatic's reading stations, Richards Bay could monitor wagon numbers and the weight of coal in wagons at weighbridges, enabling the information to be cross-checked against telexed information from collieries. The Track system would allow automated entry of wagon numbers into the Richards Bay computer and provide a useful means of monitoring coal trucks at the terminal. An Electromatic official, Mr Peter Edwards, said several major inland collieries had expressed interest in installing Track at their end of the export operation. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Sep 84 p 17]

**SALDANHA'S NEW QUAYS**--Underwater Construction of Cape Town has completed a R7-million contract for a small craft harbour at Hoedjies Point, Saldanha Bay, awarded by Sats towards the end of 1981. The contract involved the design and construction of approximately 300m of quay wall and 300m of jetty. The tender provided for both of these structures to be prestressed concrete sheetpile walls--with the tops of the walls supported by steel tie rods. However, after the award of the contract, the in situ soils were found to be far weaker than envisaged, and the jetty was consequently changed to an open structure, with continuous sheetpiles on the one side, and intermittent bearing piles on the other. A prestressed concrete deck was used to join the two sides. To handle and drive the concrete piles of up to 20m in length, a locally built winch was mounted on a special rig mounted on a 100-ton jack-up barge. [Text] [Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 28 Aug 84 p 3]

**REGULATION OF OFFSHORE BANKING**--The South African authorities will have to introduce a regular reporting procedure for the nation's banks in respect of their foreign branches and subsidiaries, says Reserve Bank senior deputy governor Mr Chris Stals. He told Forex RSA, the Association of Foreign Exchange Dealers: "We shall have to monitor the capital adequacy of our banks relative to the activities of their foreign branches and subsidiaries and concern ourselves more with the activities of these branches and subsidiaries in the foreign currency markets." He said the Reserve Bank was concerned about the size of some transactions done by South African banks in international forward exchange markets on instructions from South African clients. The concentration of large forward exchange transactions on certain dates and in certain markets, albeit to cover genuine open positions, had created an undesirable image of the real intentions of South African operations. South African banks commonly regarded their foreign borrowing activities as being off-balance sheet, which meant they were not subject to normal financial requirements under the Banks Act. "The Reserve Bank sees its future function in the spot and forward exchange markets as one of discretionary intervention with the major intention of pursuing pre-determined monetary policy objectives," Mr Stals said. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Sep 84 p 8 M]

**INFLATION REDUCTION EFFORTS**--Durban--South Africa is following policies similar to those of the US and Britain in its efforts to reduce inflation, says Dr D.W. Goedhuys, a Reserve Bank adviser. Recently introduced monetary policies were governed by action on interest rates, even though the American stance appeared to be control of the money supply, he told the Natal branch of the Economic Society of South Africa. He said it had taken a year for the US to get inflation under control. South Africa was not yet ready to set targets for money supply, although it was moving in that direction. In respect of de-regulation South Africa was far ahead of America. The local bank and building society cartels had been broken up, the bank rate no longer existed, Treasury bill tenders were now proper auctions, the foreign exchange markets had been opened up and the cost of Government borrowing as reflected in the gilts market was now subject to market influences. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Sep 84 p 8]

**NEW LIBERATION FRONT**--Businessmen, workers, students and youth are mobilising under the banner of a new "liberation Front" headed by Chatsworth's Mr M.A. Begg. In a message to a meeting held at Gaysands Restaurant Mr Begg said that the non-white people of South Africa should organize and unify the economic resources in competition to that of the white industrialists. Mr Ganas Naicker, a local businessman formerly of Cape Town has been appointed chairman. He said that there was too much division among non-white businessmen, industries, workers, students and youths and it was the movement's primary task to unify them under one banner to work towards a non-racial and peaceful democracy in South Africa. He emphasised that time had now come to shift the battle front from one of boycotts to a more meaningful fight. The 'National Liberation Front' will engage itself in an economic pressure struggle and not in any boycotts or violence which he said was counter-productive. Mr Naicker said that several meetings will be called to set up the council of elders, the working committees and youth and student councils throughout South Africa. [Text] [Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 7 Sep 84 p 2]

**ISLAMIC CORPORATION** --The Islamic Corporation, SA's only Islamic financial institution, earned a maiden dividend of 7,06c a share in its first year of operation. The corporation, which conducts its business on a non-interest basis in accordance with Islamic law, has a dispensation from the Ministry of Finance to take long-term deposits--in excess of five years--from members of the Islamic faith. The capital mobilised is then invested in property and industry on a profit-sharing basis. In the financial year to February deposits amounting to R253 570 were received. Income earned from partnership ventures was R70 782, of which R32 964 was paid to investors. Options have been secured on prime properties in Fordsburg, Mayfair and Lenasia, Johannesburg, and in Overport, Durban, for investment and development. [Text]  
[Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Sep 84 p 2]

**MABUZA ON KANGWANE AIMS**--Kangwane would not seek independence but would promote non-racialism, equality and democracy in South Africa, KaNgwane Chief Minister, Enos Mabuza said last Friday. Mr Mabuza was speaking at the KaNyamazane sportsground on Friday at a ceremony to mark the granting of self-government status to the bantustan. The ceremony was attended by more than 15 000 people. The ceremony was conducted by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development. It was Dr Koornhof's last official duty as Co-operation and Development Minister. "We shall endeavour to promote democracy and political participation in KaNgwane, so that our people are well-informed and active in their best interest." [Text]  
[Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Sep 84 p 2]

**AV BRANCHING OUT**--Two new branches of the AV [Afrikaner People's Guard] were recently established--one in Broederstroom near Pretoria and the other in Zululand. The Gustav-Preller branch in Broederstroom will serve members of the Volkswag in the areas of Broederstroom, Elandsfontein and Skeerpoort. The complete board is composed of: Messrs Cor van Rensburg (chairman), F. Buys (vice chairman), Mrs K. Buys (secretary), Mr Cor Zeelie (treasurer) and Tjaart Strydom and Mr Dirk van der Merwe (supporting members). A branch has been established in Zululand of members in Empangeni and Richardsbaai. The board is as follows: Messrs S. de Klerk (chairman), Johan Fischer (vice chairman), Mrs. M. de Klerk (secretary), Mrs. L. Retief (treasurer) and Professor Piet Joubert and Mr Martin Coetsee (supporting members). [Text] [Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 29 Aug 84 p 7] 8700

CSO: 3401/36

REFUGEES STREAM INTO SWAZILAND

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 12 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Mbabane--About 150 Mozambican refugees, mostly women and children, arrived in Swaziland over the weekend bringing the total number of Mozambican refugees in the country to around 750, official sources said in Mbabane.

The refugees were fleeing from fighting between Mozambican government troops and rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement in nearby southern Mozambique.

They were given accommodation and provisions at Siteki, near the town of Manzini, by the "Save the Children's Fund" charity organization.

The first of the refugees started streaming into Swaziland, a landlocked mountain kingdom sandwiched between Mozambique and South Africa, last month.

Earlier reports said that about 750 Mozambicans had fled to the kingdom last month, but on Monday the figure for last month was given as about 600.

A spokesman for the group which arrived this weekend said most of them had fled in a hurry leaving their homes and belongings behind them.

"When we crossed into Swaziland we immediately went to report our presence to the Swazi police, we are not happy to leave Mozambique but were forced by the circumstances to do so," he said.

Life in southern Mozambique was "hell," he said, adding that four of his relatives had been killed in the fighting.

Meanwhile, South Africa was yesterday mobilizing 11,000 soldiers 4,000 vehicles and 70 airplanes in the country's biggest military manoeuvres since the end of the Second World War.

The manoeuvres, nicknamed Thunder Chariot, are destined to test the battle effectiveness of the military after undergoing structural changes during the past several years.--Zana/AFP

CSO: 3400/2191

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE CONSIDERED 'EXCELLENT'

AB191127 Paris AFP in French 0921 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 19 Sep (AFP)--Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko on Wednesday began a tour of the West by a visit to France, a country with which Kinshasa maintains relations considered "excellent" in the Zairian capital.

In answer to a question by AFP last August, President Mobutu had expressed satisfaction over the fact that France has moved from the seventh to the second in rank of Zaire's suppliers. In 1983, its exports to the country totaled \$96 million while its imports amounted to \$88 million. According to the French Embassy in Kinshasa, its bilateral aid to Zaire in 1983 amounted to \$32 million.

The bilateral relations have not always been so good. "There have indeed been problems with the [French] Socialist Party," Mr Mobutu pointed out to AFP during the interview, adding: "All this is now ended."

French-Zairian relations, which were very good during Valery Giscard d'Estaing's presidency, deteriorated after the left came to power in France in 1981. The Socialist Party was reproaching the Zairian regime for its attitude concerning human rights while President Mobutu retorted that the Socialist Party did not take African realities into consideration.

However, since the October 1982 French-African summit conference held in the Zairian capital, Mr Mobutu has been able to affirm that he saw "no difference" between Mr Mitterrand's African policy and that of his predecessor.

CSO: 3419/917

# INDIAN LOAN TO BOOST SMALL FIRMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] The Government is determined to introduce immediately a credit guarantee scheme to enable commercial banks to provide financial help to small-scale entrepreneurs.

This assurance was given in Lusaka yesterday by Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa who called for maximum use of local raw materials and simple machines to boost the economy.

He was speaking at the inauguration ceremony of small-scale industry machinery exhibition arranged by Dr D.J. Sharma in conjunction with S.B. Enterprises of Bombay, India.

Mr Subulwa said to speed up small industries development simple machinery was essential.

He announced that the Indian government had provided a K2 million loan and Zambia's Small-Scale Industry Development Organisation (SIDO) officials had selected a number of items to be imported from India.

"Once this machinery arrives our intention is to distribute it among the various regions and to open a common facility centre to provide free technical extension services to small-scale people," he said.

He commended Dr Sharma, who is managing director of Ross Merson and Company, for making it possible to arrange the exhibition which, he said, would benefit small entrepreneurs to take up any suitable small-scale industries.

He recalled that in the Third National Development Plan the Party and its Government advocated the development of small-scale industries to help create more employment opportunities and utilise the local raw materials for the benefit of all.

The plan had pointed out that industrial development which had taken place in Zambia had not contributed much to the economic benefit of the broad

spectrum of people and much of the foreign exchange was wasted in importing raw materials for the manufacture of items.

"It is true that in the past Zambia imported unnecessary complicated technology for the manufacture of simple items.

"To overcome this mistake committed in the past the Party and its Government asked my ministry to take necessary steps in the preparation of a suitable Act which could give legal backing and for the orderly development of small-scale industries."

CSO: 3400/2189

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES PROFITS NOTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) made a net profit of K6.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, compared to a net profit of K11.5 million in the corresponding quarter of last year.

A ZCCM spokesman said in a statement released in Ndola yesterday that the profit made was after taking into account K24.1 million the company paid in mineral export tax, equity levy and income tax.

He said the company recorded a profit of K69.6 million on metal trading against K53 million made last year. K31.9 million was the net interest expense which is K6.8 million higher than the K25.1 million incurred last year.

Total sale revenue for the quarter was K392.5 million compared with K313.7 million for the corresponding period of last year.

Exchange losses amounted to K7.1 million because of the devaluation of the Kwacha compared to K4.7 million in the last quarter.

He said critical shortages of spares for both underground and open pit equipment continued to affect copper production which was 14 percent lower than the production last year.

Copper sales totalled 135,264 tonnes and were 7,296 tonnes lower than the 142,560 tonnes sold in the June quarter last year.

Cobalt production during June was 1,073 tonnes which was higher than the 786 tonnes achieved last year. The average price for cobalt at K34,198 a tonne was higher than the K13,771 in the corresponding quarter of 1983.

Production of lead and zinc at 3,743 tonnes and 9,691 tonnes was lower than last year. Lead and zinc sales of 3,683 tonnes and 7,670 tonnes were lower than the sale of 4,605 tonnes and 12,497 tonnes achieved last quarter.

The spokesman said the board of directors did not declare a dividend for the quarter.

CSO: 3400/2189

## RICE PROJECT WITH KOREA LAUNCHED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 31 Aug 84 p 18

[Text]

**ZAMBIA**, whose rice imports over the last three years stood at 7 million kilogrammes, has embarked on an ambitious project expected to increase production and cut down imports.

The estimated production of the project which is supported by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in terms of expertise and machinery will be 10 000 tonnes per season.

The project will have two seasons a year, putting the annual rice production at 20 000 tonnes.

Dr Kim Nyong Chan, a North Korean rice breeding expert and leader of the research team at the 1 000 hectare project situated at Chanyanya in Kafue, South of Lusaka, believes that imports of rice will be cut by 95%.

Dr Kim said the site of the project was expertly chosen and that conditions for rice growing at Chanyanya are the best in the country.

The project, known as Chanyanya Zambia-Korea Friendship Rice Project, was started last year with 15 hectares.

When the project started it had a

per hectare output of three to four tonnes, but this is expected to be increased following the infusion of North Korean expertise and machinery.

North Korea with a per-hectare rice output of 6.13 tonnes is the world's leader in rice production per hectare.

Already the Korean government has sent transplanting machines, tractors, and combine harvesters for the project. It is estimated that by the end of next year 400 hectares of land will be cleared.

The project, which will be fully under irrigation utilising water from one of Zambia's biggest rivers, the Kafue, will be fully operational within five years. The total estimated capital investment is put at around US\$4 million.

Dr Kim said the project will be treated as a model. "Whatever succeeds at Chanyanya will go to other areas," he said.

A research unit will be established with the aim of trying to find the best rice variety with assistance from experts at the leading agricultural research agency in the

country, the Mount Makulu Research Station.

According to figures released by the Central Statistics Office, Zambia's rice imports have been going down while production has been rising.

Imports in 1980 were at 4 586 563 kilogrammes, in 1981 they were 2 355 719 kilogrammes and in 1982 the figure dropped further.

The reduction in imports of rice is linked with an increase in production in the country.

Official statistics show that Zambia's marketed rice production has been increasing in the past three seasons.

In the 1981/82 season rice production was 33 418 x 50 kg bags of paddy, 1982/83, the production went up to 36 196 x 50 kg bags of paddy while the preliminary figure for the 1983/84 period is 63 325 x 50 kg bags of paddy.

The increase in rice production is attributed to better producer prices, more readily-available inputs and improved marketing facilities.

## BRIEFS

EXPELLEES RESETTLED—The 2,000 Zambians expelled from Zaire three weeks ago have been resettled and only a few are still in camps in North-Western and Copperbelt provinces. North-Western Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Maxwell Beyani said in Solwezi yesterday that only four of the original 1,300 Zambians were still at Katandano Zambia National Service camp. But Mr Beyani said 28 others camped at Kalindi were new arrivals waiting to be moved to Katandano for screening and repatriation. The expelled Zambians are to be medically examined and treated if necessary before being resettled. In Mansa, Luapula Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Bautis Kapulu said the 350 who were camped at Mansa Secondary School had located their relatives. Copperbelt provincial political secretary Mr Pickson Chitambala said in Ndola that "only a few" people were still at the camps in Mufulira, Ndola and Kitwe. The Zairean government expelled the Zambians in retaliation for the deportation of illegal aliens among them Zaireans last month. The first group arrived in the country on August 21 through Kipushi border post near Solwezi, Mokambo and Kusambalesa. Zaire halted the expulsions two weeks ago but some more Zambians continued coming. President Mobutu Sese Seko announced that the expelled Zambians were free to return to Zaire and recover their jobs and possessions. [Text]  
[Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Sep 84 p 1]

CSO: 3400/2189

ARDA LAUNCHES PILOT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN GUTU

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 3 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] The Agricultural and Rural Authority (ARDA) has launched a pilot project in Gutu district on co-ordinated agricultural and rural development, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Moven Mahachi, said in Masvingo yesterday.

In a speech read on his behalf by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry Dr Langford Chitsike, Cde Mahachi said present problems of low productivity, decreasing resources, ecological damage, low level employment, low living standards and inappropriate technologies would be investigated through the project by agricultural and other rural development sectors in communal areas.

The new regional ARDA office block in Masvingo would accommodate the provincial planning unit team which was working on the Ministry's strategy for the planning and implementation of people-oriented and well co-ordinated rural development projects.

The team had assisted in providing paddock financing in Masvingo and other micro-projects in the Mwenezi integrated livestock and land reform projects.

The scheme was expected to provide employment for nearly 500 000 people, he said.

Cde Mahachi said the defunct Mushandike Irrigation Scheme would start operating as soon as funds were available from the African Development Bank.

Two small earth dams and a masonry weir had been built and work was in progress on repairing another dam and finishing 15 water storage works by the end of September.

About 3 000 blar latrines and 68 wells had been dug or were being dug. To help boost food supplies and improve nutrition 304 group run vegetable gardens had been helped with fencing and inputs.

CSO: 3400/2183

MUGABE SAYS FORTY DISSIDENTS INFILTRATE FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 84 p 7

[Text]

ABOUT 40 dissidents recently infiltrated into Zimbabwe from South Africa and some of them have been captured, the Prime Minister, Ode Mugabe, said yesterday.

However, he said, there had not been any "appreciable increase" in dissident activity since the curfew was lifted in Matabeleland South recently.

"Government is trying its best and steps have been taken by both the police force and the army to intensify their activities in those areas," he said.

Ode Mugabe, who was answering questions from Mr Bill Irvine (Ind., Mariborough) said a number of dissidents had slipped through the net of the security forces during operations in Matabeleland South and had escaped to Matabeleland North only to resurface in Matabeleland South after the curfew was lifted.

"But we are also aware that a sizeable group was infiltrated from South Africa, some 40 or so. Some have been arrested or captured. They are giving us information."

All members of the security forces were loyal to the country, and there had been no desertions from 5 Brigade or any other arm of the security forces as alleged by The Daily Telegraph of London, the Prime Minister said.

Replying to a question by Brigadier John Probert (Conservative Alliance, Borrowdale), on whether he could confirm that soldiers from 5 Brigade and from other army sections had deserted as reported by The Daily Telegraph, Ode Mugabe agreed that this newspaper had in fact published such a story, but "I can assure you it was a figment of their own imagination".

Ode Mugabe referred to The Daily Telegraph as the "daily nonsense" as far as its coverage of Zimbabwe was concerned. Five Brigade, like the other four brigades in the army, was loyal to the country. There were those who wished there were desertions but this was not the case, he said.

The army, the police and the air force were both loyal and "no desertions have occurred", said Ode Mugabe.

CSO: 3400/2193

# MILITIA TRAINING FOR LEADERS IN VARIOUS PROVINCES STARTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Sep 84 p 11

[Text] Militia training for local leaders has started in Matabeleland North, Mashonaland West, the Deputy Minister of Defence (paramilitary training), Cde William Ndongana, said in Harare yesterday.

The one-month course is for leaders who are possible targets of dissidents. "Some leaders have already finished the training," Cde Ndongana told The Herald.

The scheme, which was prompted by the recent murders of Zanu officials, enables leaders to use arms for self-defence.

The minister said so far about 9 000 officials had completed their courses. The target was 20 000.

Cde Ndongana said the programme would continue until every able-bodied Zimbabwean was able to use arms to defend the country. Although the training was now concentrated in the rural areas, it would soon spread to urban centres.

"We want to defend our hard-won independence at all costs. As long as we have enemies threatening our peace and stability we shall continue to train more militiamen," the deputy minister said.

Camps had been established in all provinces except Matabeleland North and Harare. Recruitment had started and more than 450 officials from Matabeleland North were being trained at nearby camps.

Harare Province Militiamen would be trained at the Marondera camp.

There was a lot of cooperation from the people in Matabeleland North, Cde Ndongana said. "We do not force people to join but take those who are willing to train and who support the Government."

He noted that in most areas where militiamen had been trained dissident activities had been eradicated. He cited Gokwe as an outstanding example.

CSO: 3400/2193

## DAM PROGRAM AFFECTED BY DROUGHT

Harare THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 84 p 5

[Text]

THE proposed \$500 million dam construction programme, approved by Cabinet, has been severely affected by drought and world recession, the Minister of State (Water Resources and Development), Ode Cephas Msiipa, said yesterday.

He told the Assembly that because of the shortage of funds, only 30 percent of the water which flows into rivers was being trapped and conserved.

"Our funds are very limited at the moment because of the drought and the recession . . . there is less spending money although we would like to improve," he said.

Speaking on the estimates of his ministry, Ode Msiipa said the Government had drilled 5 720 boreholes throughout the country since independence.

The minister said most dams had enough water to last until the next rainy season, particularly those serving the suburban areas of Harare and Bulawayo.

The cities' water would not dry up if the residents continued to conserve water.

The ministry was looking at the possibility of getting supplementary water from the Zambezi River but it would be for drinking only. Water for agricultural use was expensive to draw from the Zambezi because farmers would not be able to pay for it without difficulty.

"No crops can be grown profitably at such high costs," said the minister.

Answering a question, Ode Msiipa said the Government was concerned by the water problems affecting the people of Mutoko business centre because supplies had been rationed there for almost two years.

Engines were being installed at the recently built \$3 million weir on the Nyadiri River and improved supplies would be delivered to the proposed growth point soon.

The pollution of the Hunyani and Mukuvisi rivers near Harare had been worsened by the drought.

People now preferred to do their laundry in the rivers because of the general water shortage. Harare City Council and the ministry were working hard to stop the rivers from polluting the city's main water supplies.

Discussing the construction of large-diameter wells, the minister said they were expensive, as was shown by preliminary results from experts working on the scheme.

But the full results of the feasibility study would be ready early next year.

Ode Msiipa told the Zanu Manicaland chairman, Ode Edgar Tekere, that the siltation of the Sabi River was a concern for every Government ministry and urged him to use his influence to educate the people in the area about the dangers it posed to the irrigation potential of the Middle Sabi area.

Ode Tekere said the siltation of the river was being worsened by squatters in the area. Some MPs did not take the matter seriously because of the forthcoming general elections.

"Let's not desire for squatters' votes by pleasing them here," he said.

The Government was lenient with squatters around the Sabi area even if they threatened the potential of the river.

"There is no river anymore. Let's not cheat ourselves and please the squatters," he said.

## BRIEFS

**PIPELINE READY NEXT MONTH**--The work on a pipeline from Ncema Waterworks to Lake Cunningham is in its final stages. With only 2.5 km of piping left to be laid it should be completed next month. The Bulawayo City Water Engineer, Mr James Milne said yesterday that once the pipeline was finished the reserves of water in Lake Cunningham would be saved for next year. There were 40.7 million cubic metres of water in the dam which would serve as part of Bulawayo's supply in 1985. The water in storage in Bulawayo's other five supply dams--Khami, Ncema, Upper Ncema, Inyankuni and Umzingwani--had dropped to about 42 million cubic metres compared to 45.3 million at the end of July. The average daily water consumption continued below the target maximum of 70 000 cubic metres, with the average consumption during August remaining at 65 900 cubic metres. According to the City Engineer's report to a recent meeting of the Engineering Services Committee, a total of 2,023 million cubic metres of water was pumped to the city during July. The average daily consumption by domestic users had been 65 70 cubic metres with a maximum consumption of 73 712. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 4 Sep 84 p 5]

**SEVEN SCHOLARSHIPS FROM EGYPT**--Egypt has given Zimbabwe seven scholarships for radio and television technicians, the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said yesterday. He said Zimbabwe was grateful for the scholarships, some of which were for a short term programme of eight months. The rest were for a five-year study period. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 31 Aug 84 p 1]

**BRITISH AID SIGNED**--Zimbabwe will receive \$17 million to buy raw materials, spare parts and replacement equipment for the private sector from Britain, under an agreement signed in Harare yesterday. The grant aid agreement signed by the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Cridzero and the British High Commissioner, Mr Martin Ewans, will ease the shortage and foreign exchange and increase the capacity utilisation in the manufacturing, mining and agricultural sectors. Speaking after signing the agreement, Dr Chidzero said the counterpart funds generated in Zimbabwean currency will be used for the resettlement programme. Mr Ewans said the grant fulfilled a pledge made at Zimcord to provide \$15 million for the resettlement programme. Zimbabwe and Norway yesterday signed an agreement worth \$10 million for the establishment of an interim regional grain reserve. The Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, said the agreement would encourage farmers and agricultural marketing people in the country who always had to bear high storage costs. The money is to cover the actual costs on storage sustained on a 12-month period which ended on the first half of this year. [Excerpt] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 1 Sep 84 p 1]

AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEERS--The Government and the Australian Overseas Service Bureau yesterday signed an agreement for the recruitment of Australian volunteers. The agreement was signed by the acting Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Cde John Nkomo, and the AOSB field officer, Mr Graeme Bruce. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Mr Bruce said the first group of volunteers would arrive in January to take up various projects in the rural areas for a minimum of two years. "We hope to have other highly qualified Australians in areas such as agriculture, health, town planning and engineering, said Mr Bruce. In reply, Cde Nkomo said the volunteers would enable Zimbabwe to meet some of its manpower requirements in the short-term until plans implemented soon after independence to develop local skills bore fruit. Australian personnel had already proved popular in Zimbabwe and were involved in various areas, especially in education. One important aspect of the agreement was that the Australian volunteers would work under local conditions of service and receive local salaries. Under the agreement, the AOSB would also cover the air fares of the Australians to and from Zimbabwe--Ziana [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 84 p 3]

IRANIAN NEWS AGENCY--The chairman of the Mass Media Trust, Cde Davison Sadza received a cheque for \$1000 presented to Ziana by Iran's Charge d'Affairs, Mr Seyed Aghaie. The gift also marked the signing ceremony between Ziana and the Iranian News Agency (IRNA). Speaking at the ceremony Cde Sadza said the agreement would further strengthen the bonds of friendship between Zimbabwe and Iran. He said Zimbabwe's hope was to communicate with IRNA to get information about the country and the Middle East as a whole. Cde Sadza hoped that this would also herald the beginning of further co-operation in the fields of science, finance and technology. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 84 p 5]

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